



Travelling for work

Lesson (1-2)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
travel for	يسافر	flight	رحلة جوية	restaurant	مطعم
work	العمل	voyage	رحلة بحرية	carriage	عربة قطار
station	محطة	comfortable	مريح	dinner	العشاء
sleeper train	قطار النوم	destination	مكان الوصول	assistant	عامل - مساعد
meeting	اجتماع	booking	حجز	put down	يضع
leaves	يفادر	tickets	تذاكر	wake up	يستيقظ
wait	ينتظر	online	عبر الانترنت	hotel	فندق
busy	مزدحم	single	ذهاب	best wishes	أطيب الأمنى
way	طريق	return	ذهاب وعودة	library	مكتبة
scenery	مناظر طبيعية	first class	درجة أولى	prepare for	يُعد - يجهز
journey	رحلة طويلة	economy	درجة اقتصادية	spend	يقضي
trip	رحلة قصيرة	takes	يستغرق	breeze	نسيم - هواء

Lesson (3-4)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
businessman	رجل أعمال	goodbye	الى اللقاء	get off	ينزل من
express	سريع	pavement	رصيف قطار	get out of	يخرج من
faster	أسرع	sports centre	مركز رياضي	get into	يدخل الى
assistant	مساعد	get ready	يستعد	fantastic	رائع
air conditioning	تكييف	miss	يفوت - يفقد	huge	ضخم
rail card	كارت اشتراك	good idea	فكرة جيدة	midday	منتصف النهار
cheaper	أرخص	communication	اتصال	light	خفيف
without	بدون	condensation	التكثف	wonderful	رائع
Egyptian	مصري	ferry	معدية	problem	مشكلة
pound	جنية	bridge	كوبري	transport	النقل
currency	عملة	get on	يركب	plan	خطة

Definitions

destination	the place you are travelling to
scenery	mountains, rivers or other natural things that you can see
carriage	part of a train
meeting	an event when people meet to discuss something
booking	arranging for something you want late
return tickets	tickets for a journey to a place and back again
economy	for less money

Function Box

Buying/Booking a train ticket ☐ شراء وحجز التذاكر

Can I book a single / return (ticket to Alexandria), please?

Would you like first or second class?

How long does (the express train) take?

How much is that, please?

Could you tell me which platform the train leaves from?

Stop Here!

journey	trip
flight	voyage
leave	arrive
busy - crowded	empty
single	return
single	married
book	a book
faster	slower
platform	pavement
along	a long

Language Notes

1 - ask + مصدر + to + مفعول ☐

✎ He asked me to go with him.

2 - On a journey ☐ رحلة

✎ I have been on this journey before.

3 - Journey ☐ رحلة طويلة * trip ☐ رحلة قصيرة او رحلة عمل * flight ☐ رحلة جوية * voyage ☐ رحلة بحرية

✎ We went on a flight by plane.

✎ Our voyage by boat was interesting.

4 - arrive in / at ☐ يصل الى = get to = reach

✎ We arrived at our destination late.

✎ We reached our destination late.

5 - book = reserve ☐ يحجز

✎ It is easy to book / reserve a ticket.

6 - single ticket ☐ تذكرة ذهاب * return ticket ☐ تذكرة ذهاب وعودة

✎ I will travel and return on the same day so I booked a return ticket.

7 - On its way to ☐ في طريقته الى

✎ The train stops at Luxor on its way to Aswan.

8 - in fifteen minutes' time ☐ في خلال ١٥ دقيقة

✎ There is an express train in fifteen minutes' time.

9 - along بامتداد / بطول * a long طويل □

✎ The stopping train stops at a lot of stations along the way.

10 - buy food on the train يشتري طعام من / في القطار □

✎ You can buy food and drinks on the train.

11 - Platform رصيف قطار * pavement/sidewalk رصيف الشارع □

✎ The train leaves from platform 5. □

12 - meeting لقاء - اجتماع عمل * interview مقابلة تلفزيونية / حوار □

My father has a meeting with his staff.

Reading Text

Hi Ali,

At the moment, I'm at Cairo station with my father. We're taking the sleeper train to Aswan tonight. He has a meeting there tomorrow and he has asked me to go with him. The train leaves at seven o'clock. There are a lot of other people who are waiting too, so the train is going to be busy.

Travelling by train is a great way to see the scenery of a country. I've been on this journey before. The beds are very comfortable. I know that we're going to arrive at our destination after a good night's sleep.

Booking tickets is easy: you can book online or buy tickets at a station. My father bought us return tickets from Cairo to Aswan. We usually go in first class because it is more comfortable than economy (second) class. The journey takes about 13 hours.

We're eating in the restaurant carriage this evening. After dinner, the assistant on the train puts down the beds in the sleeping car. It's fun going to sleep and knowing that we're going to wake up in a different place the next day!

The train stops at Luxor early tomorrow morning on its way to Aswan. I think it will be hot in Aswan. I'll call you when I arrive at the hotel.

Best wishes,

Tarek

Tapescript

Businessman: Can I book a ticket to Alexandria, please?

Assistant: Certainly. Would you like a single or a return?

Businessman: I'd like a single, please. I'm spending a week there. What time is the next train?

Assistant: There's a stopping train at ten past ten. But the express train leaves at 10 a.m.; that's in fifteen minutes' time.

Businessman: Is the express train much faster?

Assistant: Oh yes, it is. The stopping train stops at lots of stations along the way, and the journey takes about four hours.

Businessman: How long does the express train take?

Assistant: It arrives at 12.50 p.m., so the journey takes two hours and fifty minutes.

Businessman: Has the express train got air conditioning?

Assistant: Yes, it has. You can also buy food and drinks on the train.

Businessman: I think I'll book the express, then. How much is that, please?

Assistant: Have you got a rail card? It's cheaper with a rail card.

Businessman: No, I haven't.

Assistant: Without a rail card, it's 26 Egyptian pounds.

Businessman: Thank you. Could you tell me which platform the train leaves from?

Assistant: Platform 3. Have a good trip!

Businessman: Thank you! Goodbye.

Exercise on Vocabulary



1 - Finish the following dialogue:

A business man is booking a ticket

Businessman: (1) -----?

Assistant: Certainly. Would you like a single or return?

Businessman: (2) -----, please.

Assistant: (3) -----?

Businessman: It is 120 pounds.

Assistant: There is a stopping train and the express train.

Businessman: When does the express train leave?

Assistant: (4) -----.

2 - Write what you would say: -

1 - You want to book a return ticket to Alexandria.

2 - You ask when the next train leave.

3 - You ask the assistant about the price of the single ticket.

4 - Your father advises you not to come late.

5 - Someone broke your new camera.

3 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 - The place you are travelling to is your-----

a. location	b. sense	c. destination	d. application
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2 - Mountains, rivers or other natural things that you can see -----

a. goal	b. senses	c. society	d. scenery
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3 - A ----- is a part of a train.

a. carriage	b. plane	c. luggage	d. remote
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4 - An event when people meet to discuss something-----

a. concert	b. film	c. match	d. meeting
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5 - To ----- means to arrange for something you want later.

a. hock	b. mock	c. rock	d. book
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6 – Tickets for a journey to a place and back again are -----tickets.

a. single	b. return	c. married	d. double
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7 – For less money means -----

a. economy	b. first class	c. business class	d. VIP class
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8 – The assistant told us that our----- was at the front of the train.

a. theatre	b. train	c. ladder	d. carriage
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9 – How much did you ----- when you went to the museum yesterday?

a. swim	b. sleep	c. get	d. spend
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10 – If we take the midday bus to Giza, we can ----- to Cairo at 6 o'clock.

a. reach	b. arrive	c. return	d. turn
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11 – Excuse me, is Alexandria the final ----- of the train.

a. examination	b. preservation	c. destination	d. play station
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12 – The people who work at the shop have a ----- every day before the shop opens.

a. fight	b. meeting	c. fire	d. concert
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13 – Most people travel in ----- class on planes.

a. economy	b. first	c. high	d. VIP
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14 – We took a ----- to cross from one side of the Nile to the other.

a. bicycle	b. ferry	c. ship	d. plane
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15 – We love to watch the beautiful ----- from the train's windows.

a. scenery	b. station	c. journey	d. tickets
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16 – Do you want to catch the stopping train or the ----- train?

a. carriage	b. platform	c. express	d. going
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17 – It is hot today, but the hotel room is cool because it has air-----

a. conditioning	b. communication	c. condensation	d. cleaning
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18 – Mayar's cousin is going to live in Cairo so she has enough a/an ----- ticket.

a. single	b. only	c. express	d. return
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19 – Yesterday we got----- the bus and went to the park.

a. on	b. by	c. at	d. in
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20 – You should ----- a room early in that hotel because it is usually crowded.

a. stick	b. look	c. book	d. break
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21 – The train leaves from -----6.

a. pavement	b. carriage	c. platform	d. tower
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22 – My father has a very important ----- at work today.

a. breakfast	b. meeting	c. minute	d. clothes
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23 – I am going to take the ---- train because it is much faster than the sleeping train.

a. sleeping	b. single	c. return	d. express
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24 – I enjoy ----- trains because I wake up in a different place.

a. lazy	b. sleeper	c. return	d. ancient
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25 - We went on a ----- by plane.

a. ride	b. flight	c. voyage	d. cycle
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26 - The light wind is called -----

a. sneeze	b. freeze	c. breeze	d. release
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27 - They are a lot of people waiting for the train, it is going to be-----

a. sad	b. free	c. not crowded	d. busy
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28 - ----- by train is a great way to see the scenery.

a. Sleeping	b. Cooking	c. Travelling	d. Swimming
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29 - You can book tickets ----- or buy them at the station.

a. online	b. offline	c. inline	d. byline
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30 - Economy means ----- class.

a. first	b. second	c. supper	d. business
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Grammar

Future forms

ملاحظات على طرق التعبير عن المستقبل

يوجد أربع طرق للتعبير عن المستقبل وهي :

١ - استخدام (**will + inf**)

٢ - استخدام (**am - is - are + going to + inf**)

٣ - استخدام (**am - is - are + v + ing**)

٤ - استخدام المضارع البسيط (present simple)

أولاً : استخدام (**will + inf**)

نستخدمها للتعبير عن التنبؤ والتوقع والوعد والقرار السريع والعمر أو السن.

1 - I think it **will rain** tomorrow. (**prediction**) تنبؤ □

2 - If you get high mark, I **will buy** you a mobile. (**promise**)

3 - There is no sugar, I **will buy** some. (**quick decision**) قرار سريع □

4 - My brother **will be** 30 next year.

ثانياً : استخدام (**am - is - are + going to + inf**)

نستخدمها للتعبير عن حدوث شيء طبقاً لدليل وكذلك النية لفعل شيء

☞ There are a lot of clouds. It **is going to rain**.

☞ They have intention, they are **going to buy** a car.

معلومه هامة جداً

إذا جاءت كلمته (**think**) مع وجود دليل فإن الدليل هو الأقوي لذا نختار (**am - is - are going to**)

☞ There are a lot of clouds, I think it is going to rain.

ثالثاً : استخدام المضارع المستمر (**am - is - are + V + ing**)

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الأشياء التي رتبنا أن نفعليها في المستقبل

☞ They are visiting Aswan tomorrow. (**It is arranged**)

☞ They are playing football after two days. (**They have arranged that**)

رابعاً : استخدام المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل

نستخدم المضارع البسيط اي المصدر بدون اضافات او المصدر المنهى بـ (s-es-ies) مع الأشياء التى ستحدث طبقا لجدول زمنى مثل مواعيد وسائل المواصلات والأفلام في السينما والامتحانات

- ✖ The train **leaves** at 9 p.m.
 ✖ The film **starts** at 12 as usual.
 ✖ What time **does** your train **arrive** on Saturday?

Exercise on Grammar

1 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 - I think it ----- tomorrow.

a. will rain	b. is raining	c. rains	d. is going to rain
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2 - The bus to Aswan----- at ten past six this evening.

a. will leave	b. leaves	c. is leaving	d. is going to leave
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3 - My neighbours -----to a new house next month.

a. move	b. moving	c. moves	d. are moving
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4 - Let's walk quickly the shop ----- in ten minutes.

a. closes	b. closed	c. was closed	d. are closing
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5 - I am hungry. I think I ----- a sandwich.

a. am buying	b. buy	c. will buy	d. going buy
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6 - Ahmed's uncle is ill so he ----- to work tomorrow.

a. is not going	b. didn't go	c. wasn't going	d. went
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7 - What time ----- the coach go?

a. does	b. do	c. will	d. is
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8 - My daughter Bosy ----- 4 years next year.

a. will be	b. is being	c. be	d. is going to be
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9 - We are ----- the sleeper train tonight.

a. take	b. took	c. taking	d. will take
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10 - The train----- at seven o'clock.

a. will leave	b. leaves	c. is leaving	d. is going to leave
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11 - We ----- in the restaurant. We have arranged this.

a. are going to eat	b. are eating	c. will eat	d. eat
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12 - I think it ----- hot in Aswan.

a. is going to be	b. will be	c. is going	d. are
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13 - There are many dark clouds. I think it-----

a. is raining	b. will rain	c. is going to rain	d. rains
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14 - If you come late, I -----punish.

a. am	b. will	c. am going	d. going
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15 - We have arranged everything, we ----- next week.

a. travel	b. are travelling	c. are going to travel	d. will travel
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16 - I intend, I ----- a new car.

a. am buying	b. will buy	c. am going to buy	d. buy
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17 - The phone is ringing, I ----- it.

a. will answer	b. answer	c. am answering	d. am going to answer
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18 - She is clever, I think she ----- the exam.

a. is going to pass	b. passes	c. will pass	d. is passing
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19 - I am sure, you----- the film.

a. will enjoy	b. enjoy	c. is enjoying	d. is going to enjoy
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20 - The next plane----- tomorrow at 7 a.m.

a. is going to leave	b. is leaving	c. leaves	d. will leave
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2 - Rewrite the following sentences:

1 - I have arranged to visit Aswan. (**visiting**)

2 - I intend to visit Aswan. (**going**)

3 - Our plane is at 9 p.m. (**leaves**)

4 - we are going to buy a villa. (**intend**)

5 - I promise to buy you a mobile. (**will**)

6 - Ali's intention is to be a doctor. (**going to**)

7 - They are going to sell the car. (**intend**)

8 - He will give me a present. (**promises**)

9 - There are dark clouds in the sky. (**I think**)

10 - The bus is at three o'clock tomorrow. (**arrives**)

11 - She has arranged to study English. (**studying**)

12 - I am going to leave Egypt. (**intend**)

13 - She decided to marry Ali. (**going**)

14 - Mona's intention is to be an engineer. (**going**)

15 - It is arranged to borrow the book. (**I**)

3 - Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about ONE of the following:

- What you are you going to do next week.

- A visit to Aswan.



Making the right choices

Lesson (1-2)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
make choice	يختار	spend	يقضى	damage	يتلف - يدمر
right	صحيح	enough	كافى	do well	يؤدي جيداً
successful	ناجح	pass	يجتاز	do badly	يؤدي بسوء
hard	صعب	regret	يندم	sweets	حلوي
changed	متغير	operation	عملية جراحية	cause	يسبب
smoke	يدخن	healthy	صحي	heart	قلب
addicted to	مدمن على	persuade	يقنع	accident	حادثة
cough	يكح	illness	مرض - تعب	fix	يصلح - يثبت
lung	رئة	breathe	يتنفس	belong to	يخص
disease	مرض	cut into	يقطع - يفتح	raincoat	معطف المطر

Lesson (3-4)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
talk to	يتحدث الى	watch out	يراقب - احترس	check	يفحص
physical	جسدى	rude to	وقح مع	instead of	بدلاً من
addiction	ادمان	angry	غاضب	make poster	يصنع ملصق
body	جسم	look ill	يبدو مريض	alone	بمفرده
cigarette	سيجارة	drugs	مخدرات	useful	مفيد
wake up	يستيقظ	say no	يقول لا - يرفض	wonderful	رائع
psychological	نفسى	weak	ضعيف	success	النجاح
social	اجتماعى	using	استخدام	sweep	يكنس
sites	مواقع	messages	رسائل	agree	يوافق
unhappy	غير سعيد	find out	يكشف	object to	يعترض على

Definitions

pass	be successful in an exam
disease	an illness
addicted	unable to stop doing something
lung	an organ which helps you breathe
operation	when a doctor cuts into your body to help you get better

Function Box

expressing past recommendations	التوصيات في الماضي
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I think you should have tried (the pizza) last night.	
You shouldn't have drunk (so much coffee) yesterday.	
explaining a choice in the past	توضيح سبب اختيار في الماضي
I really didn't want to (eat pizza). It's not healthy.	
I wasn't interested, thanks.	
expressing regret in the past	التعبير عن الندم في الماضي
I really shouldn't have (smoked that cigarette) because	

Stop Here!

successful	unsuccessful
good	bad
pass	fail
habits	traditions
healthy	unhealthy
talk about	talk to
wrong	right
rude	route
remember	forget

Language Notes

1 - good at جيد في * **good for** مناسب / مفيد * **good to** عطوف على

⇒ He was very good at English.

⇒ Milk is good for babies.

2 - stopped + V + ing يتوقف عن فعل الشيء

⇒ He decided to stop smoking.

3 - Know for sure يعرف بالتأكيد

⇒ I don't know for sure what has happened.

4 - become addicted to + الشيء

⇒ He might have become addicted to smoking.

5 - help + الشيء **with +** مفعول

⇒ His teacher helped him with his problems.

6 - has a disease الدية / يعاني من مرض

⇒ He has lung disease from too much smoking.

7 - spend + يقضي وقته في **V + ing** وقت

⇒ He spent enough time studying.

8 - pass exam يجتاز = **succeed in exam**

⇒ He passed his exam successfully.

9 - regret + V + ing يندم على شيء فعلته

⇒ I regret starting smoking.

10 - do an operation يجري عملية جراحية * **have an operation** تُجرى له عملية جراحية □

⇒ The doctor did the operation last week.

⇒ My uncle had an operation last week.

11 - it is hard for + مصدر + to + مفعول □

⇒ It is hard for people to stop smoking.

12 - watch out for يلاحظ - يتابع □

⇒ Watch out for changes in people's habits.

13 - persuade --- to + مصدر □

⇒ He persuaded his friend to stop smoking.

14 - make choices يختار □

⇒ We should always make the right choices.

15 - make posters يصنع بوسترات أو ملصقات □

⇒ They made posters about the dangers of smoking.

What happened to Sameh

Sameh was a student in my class. He was a successful student. He always worked hard and he was very good at English and maths. However, he slowly changed and he stopped studying.

I don't know for sure what changed Sameh. He smoked all the time. He might have become addicted to smoking. He should have talked to his parents, his friends or his teacher. They might have helped him with his problems. However, he coughed all the time and he became very ill. The doctors told Sameh that he had lung disease from too much smoking. He spent a lot of time in hospital and he didn't spend enough time studying. So he did not pass any of his exams that year.

It must have been very difficult for Sameh. He didn't like being ill. He must have regretted starting to smoke.

However, life is better for Sameh now. I saw him last week. He had an operation and he is healthy now. He has stopped smoking and has started to study again. I am sure he will pass his exams this year!

They just can't stop!

Some people become addicted to using social networking sites. At first, they use them just to send messages to their friends and to find out what their friends are doing.

However, some people need to check their social networking sites all the time. If they do not check them, they begin to worry or to feel unhappy.

The best way to help these people is to suggest that they only use social networking sites for about half an hour. Suggest that they phone their friends instead of sending them messages. Encourage them to play a sport or make something instead of looking at their mobile phones!

Tapescript

Presenter: In today's programme, Doctor Hamdi is talking to us about how people can become addicted to things. So, doctor, in what ways can addictions start?

Dr Hamdi: Well, there are two ways that people can become addicted to something. A physical addiction is when your body thinks that it needs something. For example, you may think that you must have a cigarette to wake up in the morning. Your body will think that something is wrong if you do not have that cigarette. It is very hard for people to stop feeling like this. When people who are addicted to smoking try to stop, they can feel very bad.

Presenter: What is the other way that people can be addicted?

Dr Hamdi: You can also have a psychological addiction. This is when you think that you need something to feel OK. For example, some people are addicted to social networking sites. If they cannot use them, they start to feel unhappy.

Presenter: How do you know if someone is addicted to something?

Dr Hamdi: Sometimes you can see when a person is addicted, for example, if they are smoking all the time. But it is not always easy to see. Watch out for changes in people's habits. For example, a friend might have stopped going to school, or stopped seeing his or her friends or start being rude to their teachers or parents. They might become angry easily or start to look ill.

Presenter: So what should you do to help?

Dr Hamdi: First, you should try to talk to them. Then you must tell someone who can help them, for example a teacher.

Presenter: So how can you make sure that you do not become addicted to something yourself?

Dr Hamdi: You might find that your friends, or people that you know, will try to persuade you to try cigarettes, drugs or other things. If people ask you to try something that you don't want to try, don't be afraid to say no. Remember that people who say no are strong, not weak!

Presenter: Thank you, doctor.

Exercise on Vocabulary

**1 - Finish the following dialogue:**

A Presenter and Dr Hamdi about addiction to things.

Presenter: (1)-----?

Dr Hamdi: There are two ways that people can become addicted to things.

Presenter: (2)-----?

Dr Hamdi: They are physical and psychological addiction.

Presenter: How can we help those people?

Dr Hamdi: (3)----- and give them advice.

Presenter: Thanks for coming today.

Dr Hamdi: (4) -----

2 - Write what you would say: -

1 - You advise your friend not to arrive late.

2 - You express your regret because you wasted your time.

3 - Your sister feels ill because she had eaten too many sweets.

4 - Your friend won the first prize.

5 - You have broken your friend's mobile.

3 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1 - To be successful in an exam is to -----

a. bathe	b. bath	c. path	d. pass
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2 - An illness means -----

a. freeze	b. increase	c. disease	d. please
-----------	-------------	------------	-----------

3 - Unable to stop doing something -----

a. pretended	b. intended	c. addicted	d. predicted
--------------	-------------	-------------	--------------

4 - An organ which helps you breathe is your-----

a. stomach	b. heart	c. lung	d. eye
------------	----------	---------	--------

5 - When a doctor cuts into your body to help you get better he does an-----

a. subject	b. project	c. survey	d. operation
------------	------------	-----------	--------------

6 - Too much smoking can cause lung and heart-----

a. freeze	b. quizzes	c. disease	d. degrees
-----------	------------	------------	------------

7 - You should try to ----- the right choices.

a. making	b. burn	c. make	d. done
-----------	---------	---------	---------

8 - Don't drink too much coffee, or you will become-----to it.

a. predicted	b. addicted	c. invented	d. invited
--------------	-------------	-------------	------------

9 - I had an ----- to fix my leg, and now I can walk again.

a. operation	b. form	c. accident	d. uniform
--------------	---------	-------------	------------

10 - Maysa works very hard so I am sure she will----- the exams.

a. miss	b. fail	c. provide	d. pass
---------	---------	------------	---------

11 - Osama is coughing all the time. I think he has a problem with his -----

a. fingers	b. arms	c. legs	d. lungs
-------------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------

12 – A cigarette is ----- for you.

a. important	b. bad	c. good	d. useful
---------------------	---------------	----------------	------------------

13 – Physical is related with your-----

a. mind	b. brain	c. body	d. heart
----------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------

14 – He is ----- to people. He speaks in a bad way.

a. nice	b. good	c. rude	d. brave
----------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------

15 – I try to be very ----- when I visit my grandparents, I clean and sweep the floor.

a. careless	b. helpless	c. helpful	d. lazy
--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	----------------

16 – The basketball team are very ----- they have won all their games.

a. laziness	b. unsuccessful	c. lazy	d. successful
--------------------	------------------------	----------------	----------------------

17 – He might have addicted to -----

a. smoke	b. smokes	c. smoking	d. smoked
-----------------	------------------	-------------------	------------------

18 – I don't know ----- sure what happened.

a. for	b. by	c. in	d. at
---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

19 – They will help him ----- his problems.

a. to	b. by	c. with	d. in
--------------	--------------	----------------	--------------

20 – The doctor ----- the operation yesterday.

a. have	b. had	c. did	d. do
----------------	---------------	---------------	--------------

21 – My uncle had an accident so he ----- a heart operation.

a. bought	b. sold	c. had	d. did
------------------	----------------	---------------	---------------

22 – He didn't spend enough time-----

a. to study	b. studied	c. study	d. studying
--------------------	-------------------	-----------------	--------------------

23 – He didn't ----- any of his exams.

a. kill	b. succeeded	c. pass	d. did
----------------	---------------------	----------------	---------------

24 – I regret ----- my time. I should have been careful.

a. wasted	b. to waste	c. wasting	d. waste
------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-----------------

25 – His ----- is to get up early and walk.

a. habit	b. tradition	c. custom	d. traditional
-----------------	---------------------	------------------	-----------------------

26 – You should never be ----- to people. Always talk nicely.

a. good	b. nice	c. polite	d. rude
----------------	----------------	------------------	----------------

27 – The little boy was very ----- after his brother broke his toy.

a. angry	b. hungry	c. thirsty	d. happy
-----------------	------------------	-------------------	-----------------

28 – Volleyball is a ----- game, you need to be fit to play it.

a. psychological	b. physical	c. mind	d. mental
-------------------------	--------------------	----------------	------------------

29 – It is very bad to smoke a ----- in a hospital.

a. pile	b. file	c. cigarette	d. e-mail
----------------	----------------	---------------------	------------------

30 – They are very good footballers, so the reason for losing their games is -----

a. mind	b. mental	c. physical	d. psychological
----------------	------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

Grammar

Possibility and recommendation in the past

ملاحظات على الاحتمال والتوصية والندم في الماضي

1 – Might have + p.p.

نستخدمها للتعبير عن الاحتمال في الماضي :-

⇒ He **might** have taken the book, I am not sure.⇒ Ali **might** have broken the glass.

2 – Must have + P.P.

نستخدمها للتعبير عن التأكد من حدوث شيء في الماضي :-

⇒ I **must** have left my books at home. I am sure.⇒ I am sure Ali didn't take the train. He **must** have taken the bus.⇒ He **must** have regretted smoking.

3 – Should have + P.P.

Shouldn't have + P . P.

نستخدمها للتعبير عن التوصية أو الندم في الماضي بمعنى كان / ما كان ينبغي أن :-

⇒ He didn't study hard. He **should** have studied hard.⇒ You **shouldn't** have gone to bed late last night.⇒ He **should** have talked to his parents.

Exercise on Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 – I might have ----- this film already.

a. see	b. saw	c. seen	d. sees
--------	--------	---------	---------

2 – I am sure, I ----- my book at home.

a. may have	b. must have	c. might have	d. should have
-------------	--------------	---------------	----------------

3 – There is no train to Omar's village. He -----have taken the bus.

a. may	b. might	c. can't	d. must
--------	----------	----------	---------

4 – He ----- have eaten the bad food.

a. will	b. should	c. must	d. shouldn't
---------	-----------	---------	--------------

5 – He was wrong. He ----- have been right.

a. must	b. might	c. should	d. shouldn't
---------	----------	-----------	--------------

6 – They ----- have arrived early.

a. shouldn't	b. should	c. mustn't	d. won't
--------------	-----------	------------	----------

7 – I think my grandfather----- have visited England. I am not sure.

a. shouldn't	b. should	c. might	d. must
--------------	-----------	----------	---------

8 – It----- have been winter when they took this photo. I am certain.

a. must	b. might	c. may	d. should
---------	----------	--------	-----------

9 - He ----- have been ill. I am sure.

a. might	b. may	c. must	d. mustn't
----------	--------	---------	------------

10 - You ----- have drunk this can it was very bad.

a. shouldn't	b. should	c. must	d. can
--------------	-----------	---------	--------

11 - You ----- have tried this mobile. it is very useful.

a. mustn't	b. shouldn't	c. should	d. can't
------------	--------------	-----------	----------

12 - I'm sorry I didn't meet you in the park. I ----- have phoned to tell you I was ill.

a. shouldn't	b. should	c. mustn't	d. will
--------------	-----------	------------	---------

13 - Did I really say that? I am not sure. I ----- have forgotten.

a. must	b. mustn't	c. will	d. am
---------	------------	---------	-------

14 - He ----- have written this letter, he is illiterate.

a. should	b. can't	c. must	d. might
-----------	----------	---------	----------

15 - Waleed can't find his book. He ----- have lost it on his way home.

a. will	b. can't	c. mustn't	d. might
---------	----------	------------	----------

16 - The ice cream was nice! you ----- have tried it.

a. can't	b. shouldn't	c. should	d. mustn't
----------	--------------	-----------	------------

17 - He can't have been clever, he ----- have been lazy.

a. can't	b. mustn't	c. must	d. won't
----------	------------	---------	----------

18 - He ----- have become addicted. I am not sure.

a. should	b. might	c. must	d. shouldn't
-----------	----------	---------	--------------

19 - The exam----- have been difficult. No one got 100%.

a. should	b. can't	c. must	d. shouldn't
-----------	----------	---------	--------------

20 - I am sure, he -----pass his next exam. He is very clever.

a. wouldn't	b. didn't	c. will	d. can't
-------------	-----------	---------	----------

2 - Rewrite the following sentences:

1 - Ali did very badly in the exams. (**should**)

2 - Your brother ate a lot of sweets and now feels ill. (**shouldn't**)

3 - He didn't help his friend. (**should**)

4 - She put much sugar in the coffee. (**shouldn't**)

5 - I am sure, he killed the girl. (**must**)

6 - I am not sure, they took the money. (**might**)

7 - He ate too much rice and became fat. (**shouldn't**)

8 - Bassant didn't revise well for her tests. (**Should**)

9 - It is probable that Mona lost her mobile. (**might**)

10 - He insulted his friend. (**shouldn't**)

11 - Maha forgot her books at home. (**shouldn't**)

12 - He ignored his father's advice. (**shouldn't / should**)

13 - Dina should have arrived early. (**didn't**)

14 - She felt ill after eating the bad ice cream. (**shouldn't**)

15 - He didn't kill the man. (**must**)

3 - Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about ONE of the following:

1 - Things you should and shouldn't have done last week.

2 - The dangers of smoking.



Transport workers

Lesson (1-2)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
transport	النقل	manager	مدير	warn	يحذر
workers	عمال	look out for	يحترس من	order	ياامر
work on	يعمل في مشروع	helmet	خوذة	boots	حذاء برقية
project	مشروع	experience	خبرة	manage	يدير
building	مبنى	group	مجموعة	airport	مطار
middle	وسط	around	حول	dangerous	خطير
station	محطة	manual	يدوي	guide	مرشد
part	جزء	proud	فخور	special	خاص او مميز
metro line	خط المترو	especially	خصوصا	feel proud	يشعر بالفخر
site	موقع	encourage	يشجع	under ground	تحت الارض

Lesson (3-4)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
cleaner	عامل نظافة	expressions	تعابير	fairly	الى حد ما
mechanic	ميكانيكي	opinion	رأي	technical education	تعليم فني
ticket	تذكرة	railway	سكة حديد	industry	صناعة
inspector	مفتش	station	محطة	patient	صبور
angry with	غاضب من	get onto	يركب	incredibly	بشكل غير معقول
firefighter	رجل اطفاء	engineers	مهندسون	skills	مهارات
waiter	جرسون	discourage	لا يشجع	sounds	يبدو
extremely	للاغاية	does his best	يبدل قصاري جهدة	general education	تعليم عام
conductor	كمسري	break down	يتعطل	electrician	كهربائي
60 percent	٦٠٪	nursing	التمريض	university	جامعة
dual	ثنائي	system	نظام	repair	يصلح

Definitions

manager	مدير	tells you what to do each day
proud	فخور	are pleased because it is good

especially	خصوصا	much more than usual.
Manual	يدوي	working with your hands.
buildings	مباني	Houses, hotels and factories
cleaner	عامل نظافة	washes floors and tidies rooms
mechanic	ميكانيكي	checks and mends cars
ticket inspector	مفتش تذاكر	checks that you have paid when you go on a bus or train.

Function Box

Making opinions stronger ☐ اعطاء رأي قوي

These people can be **quite** angry if their train is late.

A railway station manager's job is **very** important.

Most of them work **really** hard.

Sometimes I have to help with **extremely** big problems ☐

Stop Here!

quite	quiet
work on	work for
in the middle	at the end
part	port
look for	look out for
tiring	tired
patient	a patient

Language Notes

1 - work on a project ☐ يعمل في مشروع

➤ He is working on a project in Cairo.

2 - order ☐ مصدر + to مفعول

➤ He ordered me to wear a helmet.

3 - arrive in مكان كبير * arrive at مكان صغير = get to / reach + مكان ☐

➤ He arrived in Cairo. = got to = reached

➤ He arrived at the sight. = got to = reached

4 - look out for + شيء ☐ يحترس من

➤ You should look out for falling things.

5 - part of a team ☐ جزء من فريق

➤ He enjoyed being part of a team.

6 - keep everyone safe ☐ يحافظ على امان

➤ The station manager's job is to keep everyone safe.

7 - get onto the correct train ☐ يركب القطار الصحيح / المطلوب

➤ He helped them to get onto the correct train.

8 - encourage مصدر to مفعول □

➤ He always encourages pupils to do better.

9 - break يفتحم * break into يتعطّل * break down يكسر - فسحة - راحة □

➤ He broke the mobile by mistake.

➤ The train broke down so we took the bus.

➤ The thieves broke into the house.

10 - sound interesting يبدو ممتع أو شيق □

➤ It sounds a very interesting job.

11 - different to / from مختلف عن □

➤ Today skills are different to those in the past.

12 - graduate in + سنة أو مادة التخصص □

➤ He graduated in 2000 in English. □

Reading Text

Dear Hassan,

I'm writing this email after my first day at work. I am working on a project for a big new **building** in the middle of Cairo. The project is to build a station for part of the new metro line.

When I arrived at the building site, the **manager** ordered me to wear a helmet and boots. He warned me to look out for things falling, **especially** if I'm under the ground. He asked me to tell him about my work experience. I told him that it was my first job. Then he said that I should work with a group of men who are building a wall around the new station. Manual work like this is very tiring, but I enjoyed being part of a team.

The manager told me that the new metro would open in 2022. The station I am working on is one of 15 new stations on the line. When it is finished, there will be 1.5 million more passengers on the line. I am **proud** to help with such an exciting project!

Ragab

Tapescript

Journalist: A railway station manager's job is very important, but not many people know about it. Today I'm talking to the manager of one of Cairo's busiest railway stations. So, Mr. Ahmed, what does a station manager do?

Manager: Well, the most important part of a station manager's job is to keep everyone safe in the railway station, and to help people to get onto the correct train.

Journalist: But you have other people to help you to do this, don't you?

Manager: Of course. I must manage all the other people who work at the station. There are a lot of them: train drivers, ticket inspectors, cleaners, mechanics and engineers. I must encourage them to do their jobs well and most of them work really hard. I must also help them if there are any problems.

Journalist: How often do you have problems at the station?

Manager: There is never a day without a problem! Sometimes I have to deal with fairly small problems, for example, a person loses something important or takes the wrong train. Sometimes I have to help with extremely big problems, for example, a person becomes ill or a train breaks down.

Journalist: So what would you say to someone who wants to become a station manager?

Manager: Well, the job is never boring. You must like trains, of course, but you must also like people. You meet different people every day. These people can be quite angry if their train is late. They often tell me to find them a different train!

Journalist: What do you say to them?

Manager: I encourage them to be patient and I try to help them. We work in an incredibly busy station and people usually understand that there are sometimes problems.

Journalist: It sounds a very interesting job. Thank you!

Technical Schools

After finishing Preparatory School at 15, some students choose to stay in general education, but about sixty percent of students go to technical schools. Students at technical schools learn skills that they can use in the world of work. These skills are extremely important for the future of the country. Because technology changes all the time, the skills that people need today are very different to what was needed ten or twenty years ago.

- **There** are now many more technical schools around Egypt and each school teaches a different kind of technical skill. For example, students can learn about work in hotels and shops, or learn skills needed for industry, farming or nursing. Students study at these schools for three or five years.

- **Under** the Egyptian Dual Education System, technical school students spend two days each week at technical school and four days at a place of work, where they can practise using their new skills. This can really help the students after they graduate.

- **Students** who do very well at technical schools can then continue to study at university. They can get very good jobs, such as becoming engineers. However, all jobs that need technical skills are important. Life would be impossible without electricians, nurses, mechanics, and farmers

Exercise on Vocabulary



1 - Finish the following dialogue:

A) Ayman and Ahmad are on the phone:

Ahmad : Will you see the next match?

Ayman : (1)----- I will see it in the club.

Ahmad : what time does it start?

Ayman : (2)-----

Ahmed: (3)-----?

Ayman: Sure, you can come with me

Ahmad : (4)-----?

Ayman : Let's meet in front of the club.

2 - Write what you would say: -

1 - You ask your friend about his opinion of the film.

2 - You express your opinion about the exam.

3 - Your father thinks that Facebook wastes time, you agree.

4 - Your friend thinks that train are quite dangerous, you disagree.

5 - You offer to help a tourist.

3 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Houses, hotels and factories are examples of -----

a. buildings	b. computers	c. animals	d. hobbies
--------------	--------------	------------	------------

2 - Your----- at work tells you what to do each day.

a. manage	b. manager	c. dentist	d. oculist
-----------	------------	------------	------------

3 - If you are -----, you are pleased because something is good.

a. lazy	b. angry	c. sad	d. proud
---------	----------	--------	----------

4 - ----- means much more than usual.

a. Public	b. General	c. Especially	d. Generally
-----------	------------	---------------	--------------

5 - Working with your hands is called-----

a. funny	b. spiritual	c. manual	d. mental
----------	--------------	-----------	-----------

6 - At the airport, they ordered us to show our-----

a. food	b. ideas	c. passports	d. information
---------	----------	--------------	----------------

7 - Canada is ----- cold in winter.

a. special	b. especially	c. specialist	d. specialize
------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

8 - ----- workers often have to wear boots and helmets.

a. Manual	b. Office	c. Bank	d. farm
-----------	-----------	---------	---------

9 - Our school is a very old-----

a. build	b. builds	c. building	d. buildings
----------	-----------	-------------	--------------

10 - The ----- is always the first to arrive in the office

a. manage	b. manager	c. key	d. desk
-----------	------------	--------	---------

11 - Mechanics need many ----- to understand how cars work.

a. socks	b. souvenirs	c. skulls	d. skills
----------	--------------	-----------	-----------

12 - The lights needed to be repaired so we called the-----

a. oculist	b. pilot	c. electrician	d. plumber
------------	----------	----------------	------------

13 - Students in ----- education don't go to technical schools.

a. general	b. technical	c. special	d. private
------------	--------------	------------	------------

14 - ----- is very important because it gives us most of the food we eat.

a. tourism	b. industry	c. nursing	d. farming
------------	-------------	------------	------------

15 - Why my brother----- from university, he wants to travel abroad.

a. escapes	b. graduates	c. runs	d. dies
------------	--------------	---------	---------

16 - ----- means producing and making products.

a. Nursing	b. Industry	c. Dentistry	d. Tourism
------------	-------------	--------------	------------

17 - A ticket ----- works on a bus station.

a. designer	b. inspector	c. payer	d. dentist
-------------	--------------	----------	------------

18 - We asked the ----- to bring some water.

a. conductor	b. oculist	c. waiter	d. baker
--------------	------------	-----------	----------

19 - The manager told the ----- to sweep the floor.

a. postman	b. secretary	c. cleaner	d. director
------------	--------------	------------	-------------

20 - A----- Checks that you have paid when you go on a bus or train.

a. ticket inspector	b. cleaner	c. electrician	d. barber
---------------------	------------	----------------	-----------

21 - A----- washes floors and tidies rooms.

a. secretary	b. manager	c. officer	d. cleaner
--------------	------------	------------	------------

22 - You ask for a / an -----when a car or machine breaks down.

a. mechanic	b. surgeon	c. professor	d. hairdresser
-------------	------------	--------------	----------------

23 - A ----- is an important person in a bank, shop, sports team, etc.

a. captain	b. nurse	c. pilot	d. manager
------------	----------	----------	------------

24 - A / An-----repaired the lights in my office.

a. mechanic	b. robber	c. thief	d. journalist
-------------	-----------	----------	---------------

25 - A good teacher always ----- his pupils to do their best.

a. stops	b. prevents	c. encourages	d. neglects
----------	-------------	---------------	-------------

26 - After finishing ----- school at 15, some students choose general education.

a. primary	b. secondary	c. preparatory	d. university
------------	--------------	----------------	---------------

27 - Students at technical schools learn new-----

a. films	b. stories	c. buttons	d. skills
----------	------------	------------	-----------

28 - Egyptian Dual Education ----- is very important.

a. food	b. sport	c. hobby	d. system
---------	----------	----------	-----------

29 - Life would be ----- without electricians, nurses, mechanics and farmers.

a. impossible	b. possible	c. enjoyable	d. happy
---------------	-------------	--------------	----------

30 - At the train station, some people ----- the wrong train.

a. take	b. sell	c. buy	d. drive
---------	---------	--------	----------



Grammar

Reported Speech المباشر والغير مباشر

أولا الجملة الخبرية

عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية من مباشر الى غير مباشر تتبع الأتي:

١ - نحول فعل القول كالآتي :-

say	say	say to	tell
says	says	says to	tells
said	said	said to	told

He **says to** me, "Ali will travel abroad."

He **tells** me that Ali will travel abroad.

٢ - نحذف الـ (,) والأقواس ونربط بكلمة (that) ويأتي بعدها فاعل ثم فعل.

She said to them, "He is watching TV."

She told them **that** he was watching TV.

٣ - اذا جاء فعل القول مضارع لا نغير الأزمنة في الأقواس

Ali **says to** me, "They **are** playing football."

Ali **tells** me that they **are** playing football.

ولكن اذا جاء فعل القول ماضي نحول كل زمن او فعل الى ماضية كالآتي :-

He **said to** them, "Ali **has** played football."

He **told** them that Ali **had** played football.

ويتم تحويل الأزمنة كالآتي :-

present simple	past simple	play/plays	played
present continuous	past continuous	am /is /are playing	was/ were playing
present perfect	past perfect	has/have played	had played
past simple	past perfect	played	had played
will	would	will play	would play
can	could	can play	could play
may	might	may play	might play
have to - has to - must	had to	have to play	had to play
am - is - are	was - were	am playing	was playing

ويتم تحويل أسماء الإشارة وعلامات الأزمنة كالآتي :-

this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then

yesterday	the day before
next	the following
tomorrow	the following day
ago	before
today	that day
last week	the week before

She **said to** her mother, "I **am** travelling **next month**."

She **told** her mother that she **was** travelling the **following month**.

Dina **said**, "They did this quiz **last week**."

Dina **said** that they had done that quiz **the week before**.

٤ - يتم تحويل ضمائر الفاعل داخل الأقواس كالآتي :-

١ - إذا جاء الفاعل (he – she – it – they) لا يتم تحويلهم ويبقوا كما هم :-

Mother said, "He is eating lunch now."

Mother said that he was eating lunch then.

٢ - الضمائر (I – we) يتم تحويلهم الى المتكلم أي فاعل جملة القول :

He said to them, "I have won the prize."

He told them that he had won the prize.

٣ - الضمير (you) يتم تحويله الى المفعول أي المستمع :-

He said to them, "You can go out."

He told them that they could go out.

وإذا لم يأتى مفعول فيتم تحويلها الى (I)

He said, "You can go out."

He said that I could go out.

معلومة هامة جدا جدا

إذا جاء الكلام داخل الأقواس حقيقة علمية لا نغير زمن الفعل حتى لو كان فعل القول ماضي :-

He said, "the sun is bigger than the moon."

He said that the sun is bigger than the moon.

وكذلك إذا قيل الكلام منذ فترة قصيرة في وجود كلمات مثل (now – just now – a moment ago) خارج

الأقواس

He said to me just now, "I will buy a car."

He told me just now that he will buy a car.

ثانيا الجملة الأمرية (imperative)

تحويل الجملة الامرية من مباشر الى غير مباشر

١ - نحول فعل القول الى اي كلمة من الكلمات الآتية حسب المعنى

told – asked – advised – warned – threatened – ordered

٢ - نحذف الاقواس ونضع (to) اذا كان الامر مثبت واذا كان الامر منفي نحذف (don't) ونضع (not to)

- He said to me, "Take the medicine."
- He advised me to take the medicine.
- She said to them, "Open the books."
- She asked them to open the books.
- Ali said to them, "Don't waste your time."
- Ali warned them not to waste their time.

٣ - اذا جاءت كلمة please داخل الاقواس يتم حذفها كالآتي :-

- "Please, don't be late." the teacher said.
- The teacher advised them not to be late. □

٤ - اذا جاء جملة امر داخل الاقواس نضع بينهما كلمة (and) عند التحويل كالآتي :-

- He said to them, "Study hard. Don't waste your time."
- He advised them to study hard and not to waste their time.

Exercise on Grammar

1 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 - He ----- me that he would buy a car.

a. told	b. said	c. say	d. says
---------	---------	--------	---------

2 - She told me that she----- he homework.

a. does	b. will do	c. did	d. have done
---------	------------	--------	--------------

3 - He warned me ----- come late again.

a. don't	b. to	c. not to	d. didn't
----------	-------	-----------	-----------

4 - I told him that it -----my first job.

a. will	b. was	c. is	d. has
---------	--------	-------	--------

5 - The manager ----- me that the metro would open in 2022.

a. tells	b. says	c. told	d. said
----------	---------	---------	---------

6 - Ali said that he ----- from Egypt.

a. came	b. will come	c. comes	d. coming
---------	--------------	----------	-----------

7 - My mother ordered me -----tidy my room.

a. didn't	b. don't	c. to	d. not to
-----------	----------	-------	-----------

8 - He told me just now that he ----- tomorrow.

a. had travelled	b. was travelling	c. will travel	d. would travel
------------------	-------------------	----------------	-----------------

9 - "----- be late," said my teacher.

a. Don't	b. To	c. Not to	d. Didn't
----------	-------	-----------	-----------

10 – We asked the waiter ----- bring us some water.

a. if	b. that	c. to	d. whether
-------	---------	-------	------------

11 – The ticket inspector warned us ----- look out of the window.

a. doesn't	b. don't	c. not to	d. to
------------	----------	-----------	-------

12 – The mechanic advised the driver ----- the oil.

a. to changing	b. don't change	c. to change	d. to changed
----------------	-----------------	--------------	---------------

13 – The baker said that her cakes ----- the best in the village.

a. have been	b. has been	c. were	d. are
--------------	-------------	---------	--------

14 – The manager told the cleaner to ----- the desks.

a. clean	b. cleans	c. cleaned	d. cleaning
----------	-----------	------------	-------------

15 – He told me ----- he would help me.

a. if	b. to	c. that	d. whether
-------	-------	---------	------------

16 – He told me a moment ago that he -----tomorrow.

a. didn't arrive	b. would arrive	c. had arrived	d. will arrive
------------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------

17 – He said that he ----- working on a project.

a. is	b. was	c. have	d. has
-------	--------	---------	--------

18 – The manager told him ----- wear a helmet to protect himself.

a. don't	b. never	c. not to	d. to
----------	----------	-----------	-------

19 – He asked her to ----- him about her work experience.

a. telling	b. told	c. tells	d. tell
------------	---------	----------	---------

20 – The doctor advised me ----- eat healthy food.

a. to	b. not to	c. don't	d. doesn't
-------	-----------	----------	------------

2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 - "Don't touch the snake," Nawal said to Ola. (**warned**)

2 - "Stand up," the teacher said to the class. (**ordered**)

3 - "Go on! You can swim across the pool!" Mazin's father said to him. (**asked**)

4 - "The museum is next to the park," Mr El-Baz said to Omar. (**told**)

5 - "I would like to read the book?" Randa said to Reem. (**told**)

6 - "English is our favourite subject," my friends said to me. (**told**)

7 - "I am learning how to swim," said Tarek. (**that**)

8 - "The new shop will open in two weeks' time," Sara told us. (**would**)

9 - "My sister wants to buy a book," said Ahmed. (**Ahmed said**)

10 - "I come from Egypt," said Ali. (**reported speech**)

11 - "Breathe in," the doctor said. (**asked**)

12 - "Tidy your room!" said my mother. (**ordered**)

13 - "Please don't be late," the teacher said. (**warned**)

14 - He told me that they would travel the following day. (**said to**)

15 - He warned me not to touch the wire. (**said to me**)

3 - Write an e-mail of (7) sentences about ONE of the following:

- Means of transport.
- a job you would like to do.



At the Observatory

Lesson (1-2)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
observatory	مرصد	shapes	أشكال	shine on	يسطع على
astronomy	علم الفلك	shooting star	شهاب	around	حول - حوالى
solar	شمسي	stars	نجوم	degree	درجة
system	نظام	piece of	قطعة - جزء	side	جانب
team of	فريق من	rock	صخرة	freezing	متجمد
astronomers	علماء الفلك	space	فضاء	minus	سالب
planets	كواكب	get hotter	يزداد حرارته	plus	زائد
different	مختلف	burns	يحترق	false	مزيف - خطأ
sizes	أحجام	disappear	يختفي	solar eclipse	كسوف الشمس
earth	الأرض	fall onto	يقع - يسقط	telescope	تلسكوب

Lesson (3-4)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
turn	يتحول - يدور	share	يشارك	enormous	ضخم - هائل

wonder	يسأل	importance	أهمية	finally	في النهاية
fact	حقيقة	polite	مؤدب	vegetables	خضروات
likes	أشياء مفضلة	object	شيء	possible	محتمل
professor	استاذ جامعي	meteorite	نيزك	idea	فكرة
following	يتابع	event	حدث	relatives	أقارب
in front of	أمام	probably	من المحتمل	research	بحث
favourite	مفضل	sky	السماء	reply	رد - اجابة
part of	جزء من	light	ضوء - خفيف	fiction	خيال
missing	مفقود	tiny	صغير جدا	atmosphere	غلاف جوي
knowledge	معرفة	clouds	سحب	temperature	درجة الحرارة

Definitions

anything	any possible thing or event
explain	make something easy to understand
observatory	a building from which scientists watch space
polite	speaking and behaving in a nice way
wonder	want to know why

Function Box

Asking polite questions	الأسئلة المهيبة
Could you please explain to me why (I can't feel the earth turn)?	<input type="checkbox"/>
I wonder if you could tell me what (a star is made of).	<input type="checkbox"/>
I'd like to know if (you like your job).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you think we could (come and see the observatory one day)?	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stop Here!

plants	planets
stars	stairs
include	contain
astronomer	astrologer
tiny	huge
wonder	wander
solar	lunar
degree	agree
minus	plus

Language Notes

1 - include * contain يحتوي بداخله على يشمل - يتضمن

➤ Our solar system includes the sun and some planets.

➤ The bag contains a lot of books.

2 - Three of the planets+ فعل جمع

➤ Three of the planets are smaller than the earth.

3 - many of + فعل جمع

➤ Many of the other moons are different in shape.

4 - get hotter يزداد حرارته

➤ A shooting star gets hotter and hotter.

5 - fall onto the earth يسقط على الأرض

➤ The star burns before it falls onto the earth.

6 - shine on يسطع على

➤ When the sun shines on earth it gets hotter.

7 - at around في حوالى

➤ It freezes at around minus 153 degrees!

8 - A star is made of النجم مصنوع او مكون من

➤ A star is made of gas.

9 - at an observatory في المرصد

➤ I use the telescope at the observatory.

10 - 100 kilometres an / per hour ١٠٠ كم / ساعة

➤ The earth turns around the sun at 100.000 kilometers an hour.

Reading Text

Astronomy: your questions answered

We asked you to send us your questions about the solar system for our team of astronomers here at the observatory. Here are the answers!

How many planets are there in our solar system?

Yunis asked how many planets there were in our solar system. There are eight. They are all different sizes. The biggest planet is 1,000 times bigger than earth. Three of the planets are smaller than earth.

Do all the planets have moons?

Aya asked if all the planets had moons. Only two planets in the solar system don't have any moons, but one planet has 62 moons and one has 67! The earth's moon is round, but many of the other moons are different shapes and sizes.

What is a shooting star?

Jude asked what a shooting star was. Shooting stars are not stars. A shooting star is a small piece of rock that is travelling through space. As it moves, it gets hotter. It usually burns and disappears before it falls onto the earth.

Is it hot or cold on the moon?

Ziad asked if it was hot or cold on the moon. When the sun shines on the moon, it's very hot. It's around 123 degrees. The side of the moon that isn't in the sun is freezing, at around minus 153 degrees!

Tapescript

Teacher: Thank you very much for that interesting talk about astronomy, Professor. Could you possibly answer some of the students' questions?

Professor: Of course. What would they like to know?

Girl 1: Could you please explain to me why I can't feel the earth turn?

Professor: Yes, it is interesting that we can't feel the earth moving. The earth turns around itself at about 1,670 kilometres an hour and more than 100,000 kilometres an hour around the sun. The most important thing to remember about this is that when something is moving all time, you can't feel it, like when you are on a train. Are you following me?

Girl 1: Yes, thank you Professor

Girl 2: I wonder if you could tell me what a star is made of?

Professor: A star is made of gas. And here's another interesting fact about stars. Did you know that the sun is a star? It's the only star in our solar system.

Girl 2: I didn't know that! Thank you, Professor.

Teacher: Any more questions? Yes, Salma?

Girl 3: I'd like to know if you like your job.

Professor: Oh, I love my job, but like many astronomers these days, most of my working hours are in front of a computer. My favourite part of the job is when I use a telescope at an observatory, because then I look at the thousands of stars. It's a beautiful thin to see!

Girl 4: Do you think that we could come and see the observatory one day?

Professor: Yes, of course! Let me speak to your teacher and we'll see what we can do about a visit.

Exercise on Vocabulary**1 - Finish the following dialogue:**

Nora is talking to an astronomer

Nora: Can I ask you some questions?

Astronomer: (1)-----.

Nora: (2)-----?

Astronomer: There are 8 planets in our solar system.

Nora: (3) -----?

Astronomer: No, not all the planets have moons.

Nora: Thank you very much.

Astronomer: (4)-----

2 - Write what you would say: -

- 1 - You ask your sister to open the window.
- 2 - Your father asks you to bring him some water.
- 3 - You are asked to close the door.
- 4 - You ask your friend politely to lend you his pen.
- 5 - You want your brother to help you.

3 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- The earth is one of eight-----in our solar system.

a. planets	b. planes	c. plants	d. plans
------------	-----------	-----------	----------

2 - ----- is the study of the stars.

a. farming	b. astrology	c. astronomy	d. industry
------------	--------------	--------------	-------------

3 - Hassan is very interested in space and wants to be an-----

a. nurse	b. dentist	c. farmer	d. astronomer
----------	------------	-----------	---------------

4 - At night in the desert, you can sometimes see----- which disappear very quickly.

a. sun	b. camels	c. shooting stars	d. moons
--------	-----------	-------------------	----------

5 - The science museum has a ----- of rock from the moon.

a. bike	b. piece	c. pack	d. bottle
---------	----------	---------	-----------

5 - In Cairo, it is usually about 14 ----- in January.

a. agrees	b. degrees	c. pots	d. shots
-----------	------------	---------	----------

6 - Our----- includes the sun and some planets.

a. solar system	b. lunar system	c. teaching system	d. free system
-----------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------

7 - Some of the planets have -----.

a. friends	b. moons	c. plants	d. noons
------------	----------	-----------	----------

8 - ----- can look at the planets and stars through a telescope.

a. Dentists	b. Farmers	c. Astrologers	d. Astronomers
-------------	------------	----------------	----------------

9 - The biggest object in our solar system is the-----

a. sun	b. moon	c. earth	d. meteorite
--------	---------	----------	--------------

10 - The earth-----around the sun.

a. stops	b. turns	c. falls	d. freezes
----------	----------	----------	------------

11 - Some stars are made of-----

a. gas	b. rockets	c. metal	d. paper
--------	------------	----------	----------

12 - There are eight ----- moving round the sun.

a. planets	b. suns	c. plays	d. poles
------------	---------	----------	----------

13 - To make something easy to understand-----

a. plain	b. plane	c. explain	d. complain
----------	----------	------------	-------------

14 - If you are-----, you speak and behave in a nice way.

a. polite	b. rude	c. impolite	d. liar
-----------	---------	-------------	---------

15 - ----- means you want to know why.

a. lie	b. wonder	c. wander	d. die
--------	-----------	-----------	--------

16 - A----- is a building from which scientists watch space.

a. john	b. library	c. laboratory	d. observatory
---------	------------	---------------	----------------

17 - Could you----- answer some questions for me?

a. possibly	b. possible	c. impossible	d. probable
-------------	-------------	---------------	-------------

18 - Moons go around-----

a. planets	b. stars	c. plants	d. stairs
------------	----------	-----------	-----------

19 - The sun is a star in our solar-----

a. system	b. sister	c. power	d. poem
-----------	-----------	----------	---------

20 - A ----- star is a piece of rock that moves quickly through space.

a. laughing	b. happy	c. flying	d. shooting
-------------	----------	-----------	-------------

21 - On some planets, it is more than 400 -----

a. degrees	b. hot	c. shot	d. agrees
------------	--------	---------	-----------

22 - Moons are different shapes and -----

a. sizes	b. rises	c. shops	d. ships
----------	----------	----------	----------

23 - When the sun----- on the moon, it is very hot.

a. shots	b. looks	c. shines	d. likes
----------	----------	-----------	----------

24 - This side of the moon is freezing at around----- 153 degrees.

a. plus	b. minus	c. add	d. up
---------	----------	--------	-------

25 - Could you explain why we can't feel the earth-----?

a. turn	b. sleep	c. speak	d. swims
---------	----------	----------	----------

26 - The earth turns itself at about 1.670 km ----- hour.

a. for	b. the	c. a	d. an
--------	--------	------	-------

27 - Are you -----me, pupils?

a. follows	b. following	c. follow	d. followed
------------	--------------	-----------	-------------

28 - I ----- if you could tell me what a star is made of.

a. cry	b. wander	c. wonder	d. tell
--------	-----------	-----------	---------

29 - There are many interesting----- about stars.

a. mice	b. faces	c. facts	d. fog
---------	----------	----------	--------

30 - My favourite part of the job is when I use the -----to look at the stars.

a. telescope	b. glasses	c. scissors	d. booklet.
--------------	------------	-------------	-------------

Grammar

Reported questions

السؤال في المباشر وغير مباشر

يوجد نوعان من السؤال سؤال يبدأ بأداة استفهام وسؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد
خطوات تحويل السؤال من مباشر الى غير مباشر

١ - نحول فعل القول كالآتي:-

say - say to

ask

أو اي كلمة تساويهم مثل

says – says to	asks	wanted to know – inquired – wondered
said – said to	asked	ولا يأتي بعدهم مفعول

➤ He **says to** me, "Have they watched TV?"

➤ He **asks** me if they have watched TV.

٢ – نحذف الـ (ر) والأقواس ونربط بـ (**if – whether**) اذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد ويأتي بعدهم فاعل ثم فعل أما

اذا بدأ السؤال بأداة الاستفهام فاننا نربط بأداة الاستفهام ويأتي بعدها فاعل ثم فعل... ونحذف علامة الاستفهام ونضع (ر).

➤ She **says to** them, "when will Ali arrive?"

➤ She **asks** them **when** Ali will arrive.

➤ Dina **said to** Huda, "Can he win the cup?"

➤ Dina **asked** Huda **if** he could win the cup.

٣ – اذا جاء فعل القول مضارع تبقّي الأزمنة كما هي واذا جاء فعل القول ماضي نحول كل زمن الى ماضية

➤ She **says**, "Is he reading a story?" ➤ She **said**, "Is he reading a story?"

➤ She **asks** if he **is** reading a story. ➤ She **asked** if he **was** reading a story.

٤ – اذا جاء الفعل المساعد (**do – does – did**) يتم حذفهم عند التحويل :-

➤ He **said**, "Does she cook lunch?"

➤ He **asked** if she **cooked** lunch.

➤ He **said**, "Did she cook lunch?"

➤ He **asked** if she **had cooked** lunch.

ملاحظه هامة

لتحويل الأزمنة وأسماء الأشارة والضمائر راجع الشرح في الوحدة (12)

٥ – ملخص هام جدا :-

بعد كل التحويل يأتي بعد كل من اداة الاستفهام كرابط و (**if – whether**) فاعل ثم فعل – ولو كان فعل القول مضارع نختار مضارع أو مستقبل ولو جاء فعل القول ماضي نختار ماضي الا في الحالات الشاذة

He asked **where** I lived.

He asked **if** I lived in Cairo.

He asked **whether** I liked football or not.

Exercise on Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 – He asked how many planets -----

a. are there	b. were there	c. there are	d. there were
--------------	---------------	--------------	---------------

2 – She ----- if all the planets had moons.

a. asks	b. asked	c. said	d. told
---------	----------	---------	---------

3 – Nora asked what a shooting star-----

a. is	b. was	c. are	d. were
-------	--------	--------	---------

4 – Ziad asked----- it was hot or cold on the moon.

a. to	b. weather	c. if	d. not to
-------	------------	-------	-----------

5 – He asked me what -----

a. is my name	b. my name is	c. was my name	d. mu name was
---------------	---------------	----------------	----------------

6 – The students asked the professor if -----an astronomer.

a. she was	b. she is	c. was she	d. is she
------------	-----------	------------	-----------

7 – Lina asked why telescopes ----- expensive.

a. is	b. are	c. were	d. was
-------	--------	---------	--------

8 – I asked her what she was-----

a. do	b. doing	c. did	d. does
-------	----------	--------	---------

9 – Imad asked me what-----

a. my phone is	b. my phone was	c. is my phone	d. was my phone
----------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------

10 – We asked the scientist where -----

a. is his telescope	b. was his telescope	c. his telescope is	d. his telescope was
---------------------	----------------------	---------------------	----------------------

11 – I asked Nader which book-----his.

a. is	b. was	c. are	d. were
-------	--------	--------	---------

12 – He-----me when he would arrive.

a. asked	b. asks	c. wanted to know	d. wondered
----------	---------	-------------------	-------------

13 – She asks me if -----my homework.

a. do I	b. I did	c. I do	d. did I
---------	----------	---------	----------

14 – Ali asked me ----- I liked football or not.

a. weather	b. whether	c. when	d. where
------------	------------	---------	----------

15 – Mona ----- them how many books they had read.

a. told	b. tells	c. asked	d. asks
---------	----------	----------	---------

16 – He advised me ----- study hard.

a. if	b. not to	c. to	d. whether
-------	-----------	-------	------------

17 – She told me that-----

a. she wins	b. she won	c. won she	d. wins she
-------------	------------	------------	-------------

18 – Salma wondered -----I had played football.

a. if	b. that	c. weather	d. then
-------	---------	------------	---------

19 – The doctor advised me to-----my medicine.

a. taking	b. took	c. take	d. takes
-----------	---------	---------	----------

20 – He asked, "where -----?"

a. Ali lived	b. did Ali live	c. Ali lives	d. Ali had lived
--------------	-----------------	--------------	------------------

2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – "Do you like reading, Taha?" asked the teacher. (**The teacher**)

2 – Hania asked, "When is the next bus leaving?" (**Wanted to know**)

3 – "How long does it take to get to school?" Wards said to me. (**asked**)

4 – "Will you finish your homework before dinner?" Ali said to his sister. (**asked**)

5 – She said to them, "Did he watch the film?" (**if**)

6 – Salma said to me "What is your name?" (**asked**)

7 – "How many planets are there?" He said. (**He wanted to know**)

8 – The student said to the professor, "Are you an astronomer?" (**asked**)

9 – "What are you doing?" said Rofaida. (**asked**)

10 - Aya said "Do all the planets have moons?" (asked)

11 - "What is a shooting star?" Jude said. (inquired)

12 - Ziad said to him, "Is it hot or cold on the moon?" (wondered)

13 - "Can you play the guitar?" Nabila asked Hana. (if)

14 - "Do you know the answer to the question?" I asked Sawsan.

15 - He asked me when they would come. (said to me)

3 - Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about ONE of the following:

1 - The solar system.

2 - The role of scientists in our life.

14

Wonders of the world

Lesson (1-2)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
wonders	عجائب	amazing	مذهل	fountain	نافورة
the world	العالم	statues	تماثيل	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
dome	قبة	temple	معبد	damage	يدمر
marble	رخام	Hanging Gardens	حدائق معلقة	pollution	التلوث
minarets	مآذن	lighthouse	منارة	oasis	واحه
monuments	أثار	original	أصلى	add to	يضيف الى
India	الهند	suggest	يقترح	UNESCO	اليونسكو
Greece	اليونان	decision	قرار	protect	يحمى
Greek	يونانى	on the list	في القائمة	preserve	يحفظ
list	قائمة - لسته	special	خاص	decorate	يدهن
menu	قائمة طعام	ruler	حاكم	shapes	أشكال

Lesson (3-4)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
man-made	من صنع الانسان	totally	تماما	modern	حديث
natural	طبيعى	the Citadel	القلعة	group of	مجموعة من
vote on	يصوت على	the Sphinx	أبو الهول	international	دولى
final	نهائي	definitely	بالتاكيد	full of	ممتلئ بـ
of course	بالطبع	Grand Canyon	الاخدود العظيم	fantastic	رائع
Cairo Tower	برج القاهرة	tunnel	نفق	poster	ملصق
ancient	قديم	falls	شلالات	brochure	كتيب
waterfalls	شلالات	Bibliotheca	مكتبة	describe	يصف

Definitions

monument something that is built to remind people of an important event or person

marble	a very hard white, black or pink rock used for building
minaret	a tall, thin tower
ruler	a person like a king who can tell people what to do
Greece	a country between Italy and Turkey
dome	the top of a building that is the shape of half a circle

Function Box

Asking for opinion <input type="checkbox"/> السؤال عن الرأي	Expressing agreement / disagreement
What do you think of (the Sphinx)? How do you feel about (the Cairo Tower)? Do you agree? <input type="checkbox"/>	I couldn't agree with you more. That's (exactly) how I feel. You have a point there - I'm afraid I (totally) disagree. - I feel completely the opposite

Stop Here!

wander	wonder
ago	age
list	menu
monument	moment
find – found – found	found – founded – founded
site	sight
preserve	reserve
too	either
man-made	natural

Language Notes

☐ قائمة طعام menu * قائمة أو لستة من list – 1

They wrote a list of the seven wonders.

The waiter gave us the menu to choose our food.

☐ بالإضافة إلى as well as + N/ v+ ing – 2

He watched TV as well as playing football.

☐ مصدر + to + time – 3 took

It took seven years to make the decision.

☐ يقرر – يأخذ قرار make a decision = decide – 4

He worked hard and made the right decision.

5 - special مميّزا خاص - * private ملك شخص او عائلة * public عام □

He gave me a special present.

I own a private car.

6 - for this reason لهذا السبب □

He arrived late, for this reason he was punished.

7 - too أيضا في اخر الاثبات * either أيضا في اخر النفي □

He likes football, too.

She doesn't like fish, either.

8 - vote on يصوت على

You can vote on the final list.

9 - On the list في - ضمن القائمة □

I think the Cairo Tower should be on the list.

10 - I couldn't agree more أتفق معك تماما □

You are right, I couldn't agree more.

11 - man-made من صنع الإنسان □

The Suez can is one of the man-made wonders.

Reading Text

New wonders of the world

Long ago, the ancient Greeks wrote a list of seven amazing places in the world. The places they chose were statues, a temple in Greece and a monument in Turkey, as well as the Hanging Gardens of Babylon in Iraq, the Great Pyramid at Giza and the Lighthouse of Alexandria.

Only one of the original wonders of the ancient world is still standing: the Great Pyramid at Giza. Now a new list of wonders has been written. In 1999, people all over the world were asked to suggest seven new places. It took six years to make the decision, but now the final seven places have been chosen. The Great Pyramid of Giza stays on the new list as a special eighth wonder!

The Taj Mahal in India is one of the places on the new list. It is a white marble monument, built in 1632 by the ruler of India to remember his wife. The monument was completed in 1648, but it took another five years to complete the fountains and gardens around it.

The Taj Mahal, with its beautiful white dome and four minarets, has been visited by millions of people since it was built. Unfortunately, it has been damaged by pollution. For this reason, the Taj Mahal has now been added to UNESCO's list of protected monuments. UNESCO helps to look after important sites, and it is hoped that it will preserve the Taj Mahal, too.

The Bibliotheca Alexandrina

In my opinion, the Bibliotheca Alexandrina should be part of a list of modern wonders of the world. It was designed by a group of international architects who work in Norway. The library is very modern and full of light from the sun during the day. It has been called "too modern" by some people, but I totally disagree. I think it is fantastic.

Tapescript

Salma: What do you think of this list, Huda? It is a list of places that should be the seven wonders of Egypt. You can vote on which ones should be on the final list of seven places. It has the Pyramids of course, but it doesn't have the Cairo Tower. I think the Cairo Tower should be on the list.

Huda: I'm afraid I disagree, Salma! I think that all the places on the list should be ancient wonders like Abu Simbel, or natural wonders, such as the Wadi Rayyan waterfalls.

Salma: I totally disagree. The Aswan High Dam is on the list, and it's modern. So why not have the Cairo Tower?

Huda: Yes, you have a point there. Does it have the Citadel in Cairo? That's amazing.

Salma: I couldn't agree with you more. It's not on the list, but it should be.

Huda: How do you feel about the Sphinx? I think that should be on the list, too.

Salma: That's exactly how I feel. It's very ancient.

Huda: Now the Suez Canal should definitely be one of the man-made wonders. I'm happy that the Suez Canal is on the list. Do you agree?

Salma: I agree with you up to a point. It is fantastic, but I prefer ancient buildings like some of the other pyramids. So, shall we vote?

Huda: Yes, good idea

Exercise on Vocabulary



1 - Finish the following dialogue:

Basant and Abdo are talking about the wonders.

Basant: What is this list about?

Abdo: (1)-----

Basant: Seven wonders! (2)-----?

Abdo: Yes, there are some of them in Egypt.

Basant: (3)-----?

Abdo: They are the Pyramids and the Lighthouse.

Basant: Is there a lighthouse now?

Abdo: (4)-----

2 - Write what you would say: -

- 1 – Your mother asks if you have finished cleaning the kitchen. The dishes are not clean yet.
 2 – Your friend asks you when the book club will meet.
 3 – You ask your friend about his opinion of the film.
 4 – Your friend thinks that the Suez Canal is a great project, you agree.
 5 – You are asked about your opinion of the Sphinx.

3 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The Taj Mahal is a ----- in India.

a. pyramid	b. moment	c. monument	d. tower
------------	-----------	-------------	----------

2 -A ----- something that is built to remind people of an important event or person

a. monument	b. fall	c. waterfall	d. tunnel
-------------	---------	--------------	-----------

3 - A very hard white, black or pink rock used for building is called -----

a. marble	b. purple	c. yellow	d. greed
-----------	-----------	-----------	----------

4 -A-----is a tall, thin tower.

a. funnel	b. minaret	c. tunnel	d. knife
-----------	------------	-----------	----------

5 - A -----is a person like a king who can tell people what to do.

a. ruler	b. farmer	c. headmaster	d. headmistress
----------	-----------	---------------	-----------------

6 - -----is a country between Italy and Turkey.

a. Greece	b. Egypt	c. Iraq	d. India
-----------	----------	---------	----------

7 - The top of a building that is the shape of half a circle is a -----

a. pyramid	b. tower	c. gum	d. dome
------------	----------	--------	---------

8 – Lake Nasser is a -----lake.

a. traditional	b. modern	c. man-made	d. personal
----------------	-----------	-------------	-------------

9 – Baghdad is a city in -----

a. Egypt	b. Iraq	c. Greece	d. England
----------	---------	-----------	------------

10 – There is a big ----- where the river goes over a cliff.

a. film	b. water cycle	c. waterfall	d. water drop
---------	----------------	--------------	---------------

11 – You can usually find trees and birds at an -----

a. art gallery	b. adventure	c. oasis	d. object
----------------	--------------	----------	-----------

12 – The floor of this mosque is made of -----

a. foam	b. bread	c. marble	d. paper
---------	----------	-----------	----------

13 – The roof of the mosque is a huge, round -----

a. metro	b. tunnel	c. dome	d. plate
----------	-----------	---------	----------

14 – The top of the tall----- reminds me of the shape of a pencil.

a. fall	b. river	c. book	d. minaret
---------	----------	---------	------------

15 – A fire has ----- ancient objects.

a. built	b. destroyed	c. decorated	d. preserved
----------	--------------	--------------	--------------

16 – You should ask before----- decisions.

a. eating	b. singing	c. making	d. reading
-----------	------------	-----------	------------

17 – “re” means -----

a. before	b. again	c. in	d. after
-----------	----------	-------	----------

18 - Do badly or wrong means -----

a. miss

b. catch

c. win

d. pass

19 - The teacher asked Hassan to ----- his homework as he didn't do it well.

a. redo

b. buy

c. clean

d. miss

20 - Look it says " The spinxs" . This is a -----

a. misprint

b. correct

c. right

d. not wrong

21 - It is a good idea to ----- the school books many times.

a. burn

b. misread

c. reread

d. kill

22 - This book is about New ----- of the World like the Pyramids.

a. Trees

b. wonders

c. wanders

d. planets

23 - They wrote a ----- of the seven wonders.

a. ball

b. list

c. menu

d. recipe

24 - The ----- Gardens of Babylon are in Iraq.

a. Hanging

b. Floating

c. Swimming

d. Sleeping

25 - The Ruler built the Taj Mahal to ----- his wife.

a. remind

b. remember

c. burn

d. kill

26 - The Great Pyramid is one of the -----wonders.

a. original

b. fake

c. new

d. modern

27 - You are right, I couldn't ----- more.

a. agree

b. disagree

c. refuse

d. free

28 - The UNESCO helps to ----- important sites.

a. destroy

b. protect

c. infect

d. burn

29 - The Taj Mahal has four -----

a. minarets

b. trees

c. branches

d. pyramids

30 - The Cairo Tower should be ----- the list.

a. from

b. in

c. on

d. by

Grammar

The present perfect passive

١ - المضارع التام يتكون كالآتي :-

مفعول + have / has + P.P + فاعل

➤ He **has watched** TV.

➤ They **have watched** TV.

٢ - يتم النفي بوضع (not) بعد كل من **have / has**

➤ Ali **hasn't taken** the books.

➤ We **haven't met** the tourist.

٣ - يستخدم المضارع التام مع كل من :-

since	for	just	already	yet	ever – never
منذ (بداية الحدث)	لمدة (مدة الحدث)	للتو – حالا	بالفعل	حتى الان (في النفي)	السؤال – النفي

- He has studied **for** 3 years.
- He has studied **since** 2015.
- Have you **ever** seen a lion?
- No, I have **never** seen a lion.
- She has **just** arrived.
- They **haven't** eaten lunch **yet**.
- They have lived here **for a year**.

٤ – تكوين السؤال :-

Has / Have + فاعل + P.P -----?

- **Has** He mended the car? Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
- **Have** they seen the accident? Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

٥ – صيغة المبني للمجهول مع المضارع التام :-

مفعول + have / has + been + P.P

مفعول + have / has + not + P.P

- They have made **plans**.
- **Plans** have been made.
- We have sold **the house**.
- **The house** has been sold.
- He hasn't decided **the date** yet.
- **The date** hasn't been decided yet.
- **Has** she ironed **the clothes**?
- **Have the clothes** been ironed?

Exercise on Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 – The final seven places-----

a. have chosen	b. have been chosen	c. has chosen	d. has been chosen
----------------	---------------------	---------------	--------------------

2 – A new list of wonders has -----

a. write	b. written	c. been written	d. writing
----------	------------	-----------------	------------

3 – The Taj Mahal ----- by millions of people.

a. visited	b. has been visited	c. has visited	d. visit
------------	---------------------	----------------	----------

4 – Have you ----- seen a lion?

a. never	b. ever	c. since	d. for
----------	---------	----------	--------

5 – She hasn't cooked lunch -----

a. since	b. yet	c. ago	d. for
----------	--------	--------	--------

6 - They have watched TV ----- 3 hours.

a. ago	b. for	c. since	d. yet
--------	--------	----------	--------

7 - Mona has eaten sandwiches ----- an hour.

a. for	b. since	c. yet	d. ago
--------	----------	--------	--------

8 - It has been ----- by pollution.

a. damaging	b. damages	c. damage	d. damaged
-------------	------------	-----------	------------

9 - Plans ----- for the next trip.

a. has made	b. have been made	c. have made	d. has been made
-------------	-------------------	--------------	------------------

10 - The dishes ----- yet.

a. have washed	b. haven't been washed	c. have been washed	d. has washed
----------------	------------------------	---------------------	---------------

11 - Ali ----- the e-mails.

a. have written	b. has written	c. have been written	d. has been written
-----------------	----------------	----------------------	---------------------

12 - The prize has been----- by a fifteen-year-old man.

a. wining	b. wins	c. win	d. won
-----------	---------	--------	--------

13 - The new house has----- built.

a. being	b. been	c. be	d. is
----------	---------	-------	-------

14 - The match ----- been won by our team.

a. is	b. have	c. has	d. are
-------	---------	--------	--------

15 - The canal ----- dug.

a. have been	b. has been	c. has	d. have
--------------	-------------	--------	---------

16 - Have the books -----?

a. wrote	b. written	c. been written	d. be written
----------	------------	-----------------	---------------

17 - She has washed the dishes ----- an hour.

a. ago	b. since	c. for	d. yet
--------	----------	--------	--------

18 - She hasn't bought the dishes-----

a. just	b. ago	c. yet	d. for
---------	--------	--------	--------

19 - The Metro has been built ----- 2005.

a. since	b. for	c. yet	d. ago
----------	--------	--------	--------

20 - Abdou and Mohamed ----- taken some photos.

a. has	b. have	c. is	d. was
--------	---------	-------	--------

2 - Rewrite the following sentences:

1 - They have painted the building again. (**been**)

2 - Someone has drawn a picture in my diary. (**A picture**)

3 - Our school has won the competition. (**passive**)

4 - Archaeologists have found an ancient site. (**been**)

5 - A lot of money has been collected for the charity. (**We**)

6 - They have planted trees along the river. (**Trees**)

7 - Has she sent the e-mails? (**Have**)

8 - Teachers have taught us English. (**been**)

9 - Mona watched TV a short time ago. (**just**)

10 - They have played football since 2010. (**for**)

11 - She has cooked lunch since 3 o'clock, it is 5 now. (**hours**)

12 - He hasn't taken the photos yet. (**been**)

13 - Basant has cooked Pizza. (**been**)

14 - Meat has been cooked by Yasmeen. (**has cooked**)

15 - The last time they ate fish was 2 years ago. (**for**)

3 - Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about ONE of the following:

1 - The ancient wonders of the world.

2 - Place that you want to be on a list of modern wonders.

Lesson (1-2)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
technology	تكنولوجيا	arrange	يرتب	transfer	يحول - ينقل
latest	الأحدث	interview	مقابلة - حوار	even	حتى
Arab	عربي	in fact	في الحقيقة	Smartphone	تليفون عصري
country	بلد	messages	رسائل	online	متصل بالنت
nearly	حوالي - تقريبا	emails	بريد الكتروني	magazines	مجلات
users	مستخدمين	tablet	تابلت	require	يحتاج - يتطلب
changing	يتغير	social networking sites مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي			
developments	تطورات	the same	نفس الشيء	arrangements	ترتيبات
social media	وسائل التواصل	sports	رياضي	advertisement	اعلان
companies	شركات	team	فريق	requirements	متطلبات
advertise	يعلن	useful	مفيد	develop	يطور

Lesson (3-4)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
report	تقرير	go on	استمر	address	عنوان
on the internet	على الانترنت	encourage	يشجع	in the night	ليلا
what else	ماذا أيضا	beauty	الجمال	terrible	سيء - فظيع
highest	أعلى	personal	شخصي	advice	نصيحة
Arab world	العالم العربي	thief	لص	article	مقال
tell more	يخبر أكثر	robber	حرامي	privacy	خصوصية
although	بالرغم من	steal	يسرق	setting	اعدادات
be careful	كن حريص	rob	يسرق	digital	رقمي
problems	مشاكل	information	معلومات	projects	مشروعات
scams	احتيال	friendly	ودود	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
wonders	عجائب	monuments	أثار	gallery	معرض
in danger	في خطر	repair	يصلح	put on	يضع على

Definitions

developments	the processes of becoming bigger, better, etc
advertise	tell people about something in newspapers, on TV, etc.
arrange	make plans for something to happen
require	need or ask you to do something
social media	websites used by people to communicate
transfer	move someone or something from one place to another

Function Box

encouraging people to continue speaking <input type="checkbox"/>	تشجيع الناس على اكمال الكلام <input type="checkbox"/>
Great! What else does it say? Really? Go on. How wonderful! Tell me more. Then what happened? What happened after that? <input type="checkbox"/>	

Stop Here!

last	latest
steal	rob
Arab	Arabic
listen to	her
allow	let
useful	useless
transfer	transport
online	offline

Language Notes

1 - last الأحدث * latest ☐

➤ He told us about the latest technology.

➤ He went to the zoo last week.

2 - The first to + مصدر ☐

➤ Egypt was the first Arab country to use the internet.

3 - advertisement اعلان صوتي * announcement اعلان عن سلعة أو وظيفة ☐

➤ There are a lot of advertisements on TV.

4 - allow + مصدر + مفعول + to + مصدر = let + مصدر + مفعول ☐

➤ The internet allows us to send messages.

➤ The internet lets us send messages.

5 - transfer to / from ----- يحول الى / من ☐

➤ We can use mobiles to transfer money.

6 - pay for يدفع ثمن ☐

➤ We can use credit cards to pay for things in shops.

7 - On the internet على الانترنت ☐

➤ I found an interesting report on the internet.

8 - have problems with □ لديّ مشاكل مع / في

➤ People have problems with scams.

9 - make friends with □ يكون صداقات

➤ He makes friends with people on the internet.

10 - steal/ stole/ stolen يسرق شيء * rob /robbed/robbed يسرق مكان / شخص

➤ The thieves stole the money.

➤ The thieves robbed the bank.

Reading Text

The latest technology

Egypt was the first Arab country to use the internet and now has nearly 50 million internet users. However, technology is changing all the time, so it is important to learn about the latest developments.

Many jobs now require you to know how to use social media. Some companies now use social media to advertise jobs and to arrange interviews. In fact, if a person didn't know how to use social media, it might be more difficult for them to find work.

How we send messages is also changing. In the past, you could only send emails using a computer. Now you can send texts or emails on a mobile phone or tablet. Social networking sites allow you to send messages to many people at the same time. This is very useful if you want to send messages to a group of people, for example to your friends in a sports team or a book club.

The way that we use our mobile phones is also changing. We can use them to transfer money to or from a bank or even to pay for things in shops. If someone wanted to have the latest technology, they could buy a Smartphone.

The latest technology can help you to do many things. You can find out about it online or in some magazines.

Digital projects

Unfortunately, many of the world's ancient wonders are in great danger. However, a way to help save many of these monuments has been found by Ben Kacyra, an engineer who comes from Iraq.

CyArk is a project that he started in 2002. It uses special cameras that take photos of ancient temples and monuments. If anything happened to these buildings, the photos would help archaeologists and engineers to repair them.

CyArk's projects have also been put on an online gallery, so that people from all over the world can see and understand the beauty of these ancient buildings.

Ancient Thebes

Many tourists visit the area of ancient Thebes to see buildings such as the Ramesseum, one of the most interesting ancient temples. Special photos of the temple's floors and walls have been taken by CyArk's cameras. These will give archaeologists more information about the temple. The archaeologists would be able to use the photos if they needed to repair it.

Tapescript

Basel: I found an interesting report on the internet. Did you know that 64% of Egyptians have smart phones?

Nader: No, I didn't. What else does it say?

Basel: It also says that Egypt has the highest number of internet users in the Arab world.

Nader: Tell me more.

Basel: the report says that although this is good, you must be careful because more and more people are having problems with scams.

Nader: Really? Go on.

Basel: There is an example of a person called Khaled who made a friend on a social networking site. The person seemed friendly, so Khaled told him where he lived and what he did every day. However, the person was a robber. He was waiting to hear the right information.

Nader: Then what happened?

Basel: One day, Khaled told the person that he was going on holiday with his family. Now the robber knew his address, and he knew that nobody was going to be in the house.

Nader: What happened after that?

Basel: The robber went to Khaled's house in the night and stole many things.

Nader: That's terrible. How can people stop things like that from happening?

Basel: There is some advice in the article. It says that you must never make friends with people you don't know on the internet. If you use social networking sites, use their privacy settings.

Nader: What are privacy settings?

Basel: They make sure that only people that you know can read your messages and see information about you.

Exercise on Vocabulary

**1 - Finish the following dialogue:**

Ali: (1)-----?

Dina: I am reading a report on the internet.

Ali: (2) -----?

Dina: It is about The Egyptians and the internet.

Ali: What else does it say?

Dina: (3) -----.

Ali: Really! so why we should give our personal information to others.

Dina: Because they might be thieves.

Ali: (4) ----- . Thank you

2 - Write what you would say: -

1 - You want to encourage your friend to tell you more about the internet.

2 - You are asked about your favourite social site.

3 - You give your opinion of the internet.

4 - Your sister says that Facebook wastes time, you agree.

5 - Your father gave you a nice present.

3 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The processes of becoming bigger, better, etc is -----

a. development	b. thirst	c. hunger	d. food
----------------	-----------	-----------	---------

2 - ----- is to tell people about something in newspapers, on TV, etc.

a. advertise	b. kill	c. buy	d. save
--------------	---------	--------	---------

3 - ----- means to make plans for something to happen

a. exchange	b. danger	c. arrange	d. range
-------------	-----------	------------	----------

3 - ----- is to need or ask you to do something

a. inquire	b. fire	c. require	d. hire
------------	---------	------------	---------

4 - ----- are the websites used by people to communicate.

a. Social work	b. Social fans	c. Social books	d. Social media
----------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------

5 - To move someone or something from one place to another means-----

a. transfusion	b. transmit	c. translate	d. transfer
----------------	-------------	--------------	-------------

6 - Have you read about the latest----- in computers?

a. develop	b. development	c. develops	d. developed
------------	----------------	-------------	--------------

7 - There is an ----- in the newspaper for a new computer game.

a. advertisement	b. idea	c. robbery	d. book
------------------	---------	------------	---------

8 - It is a ----- that all manual workers wear boots.

a. will	b. theft	c. require	d. requirement
---------	----------	------------	----------------

9 - It is very expensive to ----- something on TV.

a. see	b. watch	c. advertise	d. watching
--------	----------	--------------	-------------

10 - The students have ----- to see the teacher after school.

a. planning	b. intend	c. decide	d. arranged
--------------------	------------------	------------------	--------------------

11 - Our teacher always -----us to do better.

a. lies	b. discourages	c. encourages	d. makes
----------------	-----------------------	----------------------	-----------------

12 - Sixty-four -----of Egyptians have Smartphones.

a. recent	b. percent	c. cent	d. accent
------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------

13 - Egypt has the ----- number of internet users in the Arab World.

a. high	b. highest	c. as high	d. higher
----------------	-------------------	-------------------	------------------

14 - More and more people have problems -----scam.

a. under	b. within	c. for	d. with
-----------------	------------------	---------------	----------------

15 - The thieves----- the bank and ran away.

a. painted	b. stole	c. robbed	d. insulted
-------------------	-----------------	------------------	--------------------

16 - How much did they ----- the man for repairing the computer?

a. price	b. cost	c. pay	d. buy
-----------------	----------------	---------------	---------------

17 - Some messages on the internet are not real. They are ----- from people to get information from you.

a. scams	b. scans	c. cons	d. coins
-----------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------

18 - We read about some interesting -----in science on a website.

a. fashion	b. failure	c. develops	d. developments
-------------------	-------------------	--------------------	------------------------

19 - A ----- went into the house in the night and took the new TV.

a. robber	b. pilot	c. seller	d. sailor
------------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------

20 - Privacy ----- on social networking sites make sure that only people who you know can see information about you.

a. settings	b. sized	c. prizes	d. rises
--------------------	-----------------	------------------	-----------------

21 - In some countries, you can ----- money to or from a bank.

a. transfuse	b. transplant	c. transport	d. transfer
---------------------	----------------------	---------------------	--------------------

22 - The ancient wonders are ----- great danger.

a. from	b. by	c. in	d. with
----------------	--------------	--------------	----------------

23 - The projects have also been put on an online ----- for all people.

a. gallery	b. basket	c. bin	d. pin
-------------------	------------------	---------------	---------------

24 - Ramy's bike is broken. How can we -----it?

a. repair	b. destroy	c. solve	d. melt
------------------	-------------------	-----------------	----------------

25 - We saw famous paintings in the new art-----

a. pool	b. gallery	c. broacher	d. bank
----------------	-------------------	--------------------	----------------

26 - The Sphinx is a famous----- that tourists visit.

a. tomb	b. temple	c. monument	d. stadium
----------------	------------------	--------------------	-------------------

27 - All monuments should be-----

a. robbed	b. stolen	c. protected	d. destroyed
------------------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------

28 - Many jobs ----- dealing with social media.

a. require	b. fire	c. inquire	d. hire
------------	---------	------------	---------

29 – They have ----- everything. They are buying a new house.

a. arrange	b. arranged	c. arranges	d. arranging
------------	-------------	-------------	--------------

30 – We should know about the ----- technology.

a. late	b. latest	c. last	d. list
---------	-----------	---------	---------

Grammar

If conditions

ملاحظات على حالات الشرط

يوجد ثلاث حالات رئيسية للشرط وهي :

١ - الحالة الأولى وتعبر عت التوقع او الاحتمال في المستقبل والوعد والتهديد وتتكون كالآتي :-

□ مصدر + will /may/might ----- (مضارع بسيط) If --- present simple

☞ If you **play** well, you **will win**. (توقع) □

☞ If he **comes** late, she **will punish** him. (تهديد)

☞ If they **get** high marks, I **will reward** them. (وعد) □

٢ - الحالة الثانية، وتعبر عن الاستحالة في المضارع وتتكون كالآتي :-

□ مصدر + would /might/could ----- (ماضي بسيط) If ---- past simple

☞ If he **played** well, he **would win**.

☞ If I **were** you, I **would study** hard.

☞ If I **were** rich, I **would help** them. مستحيل أن يكون غني في الوقت الحالي

معلومة هامة، نستخدم التعبير الآتي لأعطاء النصيحة، بمعنى (should) :-

If I **were** you, I **would** + مصدر ----- = You **should**

If I **were** you, I **wouldn't** + مصدر ---- = you **shouldn't**

☞ If I **were** you, I **would come** early.

= You **should come** early.

٣ - الحالة الثالثة، وتعبر عن الندم والتمنى في الماضي وتتكون كالآتي :-

□ مصدر + would/might/could have + p.p --- (ماضي تام) If --- past perfect

☞ If they **had played** well, they **would have won**.

☞ If the doctor **had arrived** early, he **would have saved** the patient.

ملاحظات عامة

١ - يمكن استخدام (if) بمعنى اذا أو لو أما كلمة (unless) معناها اذا لم وهي عكسها :-

☞ If he **arrives** early, he **will catch** the bus. (Unless)

🔗 **Unless** he arrives early, he won't catch the bus.

ولاحظ أيضا أن :-

If + النفي = Unless □

🔗 **If** he **didn't** arrive early, he would miss the bus. (**Unless**)

🔗 **Unless** he arrived early, he would miss the bus.

٢ - يمكن أن تأتي (if) في أول الجملة أو في وسط الجملة :-

🔗 **If** she studied hard, she would come first.

🔗 She would come first **if** she studied hard.

٣ - يمكن استخدام كلمة (could) للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة وكلمة (might) للتعبير عن الاحتمال في كل الحالات كالآتي :-

🔗 **If** he arrives early, he might catch the train. □

🔗 **If** he had been here yesterday, he could have helped me.

🔗 **If** they had played well, they might have won the cup.

٤ - إذا جاء جملتين وطلب استخدام (if) فنحول الاثبات لنفي والنفي الى اثبات مع ملاحظة اذا جاء الزمن مضارع نستخدم الحالة الثانية، وإذا جاء الزمن ماضي نستخدم الحالة الثالثة (هام جدا لسؤال الـ Rewrite)

1 - He plays well so he wins the match. (**If**)

هنا زمن الجملة مضارع لذا سوف نستخدم الحالة الثانية كالآتي :-

🔗 **If** he didn't play well, he wouldn't win the match.

2 - They didn't arrive early so they missed the train. (**If**)

هنا زمن الجملة ماضي لذا سوف نستخدم الحالة الثالثة كالآتي :-

🔗 **If** they had arrived early, they wouldn't have missed the train.

٥ - وإذا جاءت الحالة الثالثة من (if) وطلب استخدام (so) أو (because) فنستخدم الجملتين ماضي بسيط كالآتي :-

🔗 **If** he had helped me, I wouldn't have failed. (**so**)

🔗 He didn't help me, so I failed.

٦ - في حالة الاستفهام نستخدم الشكل الآتي :-

1 - What will happen if he studies hard?

2 - What would happen if he studied hard?

3 - What would have happened if he had studied hard?

انتبه جيدا في سؤال الـ (Rewrite) اذا جاءت (so) نبدأ بالجملة الأولى وإذا جاءت (because) نبدأ بالجملة الثانية كالآتي :-

🔗 He didn't get high marks, **because** he didn't study hard. (**If**)

🔗 **If** he had studied hard, he would have got high marks.

Stop Here!!

had	الحالة الثانية	□ مصدر + would	الحالة الثانية
had + p.p	الحالة الثالثة	□ would + have	الحالة الثانية

Exercise on Grammar

1 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 - If I ----- taller, I would be good at basketball.

a. had	b. is	c. am	d. were
--------	-------	-------	---------

2 - If I ----- much money, I would help the poor.

a. were	b. have	c. had	d. am
---------	---------	--------	-------

3 - If you ----- Japanese, you might get a job in Tokyo.

a. had learnt	b. learnt	c. learning	d. learns
---------------	-----------	-------------	-----------

4 - If I went to England, I ----- visit London.

a. will	b. had	c. might	d. won't
---------	--------	----------	----------

5 - We could go shopping if we ----- enough money.

a. were	b. have	c. had had	d. had
---------	---------	------------	--------

6 - If we ----- each other, the world will be a better place.

a. loving	b. had love	c. love	d. loved
-----------	-------------	---------	----------

7 - If he told his parents, they would ----- him.

a. helping	b. helped	c. help	d. helps
------------	-----------	---------	----------

8 - We ----- go to England if we had friends or family there.

a. would	b. will	c. won't	d. were
----------	---------	----------	---------

9 - If Hassan ----- older, he could learn to drive a car.

a. is	b. was	c. would be	d. had been
-------	--------	-------------	-------------

10 - If I knew the answer to the question, I ----- you.

a. will tell	b. tell	c. won't tell	d. would tell
--------------	---------	---------------	---------------

11 - If Hala ----- German, she might talk to the German tourists

a. spoke	b. speak	c. will speak	d. had spoken
----------	----------	---------------	---------------

12 - If he read really carefully, he ----- understand the book.

a. can't	b. don't	c. would	d. won't
----------	----------	----------	----------

13 - If he ----- time, he would visit his friends.

a. have	b. had have	c. had had	d. had
---------	-------------	------------	--------

14 - If he ----- time, he would have visited his friends.

a. has	b. have	c. had had	d. had
--------	---------	------------	--------

15 - ----- he to study hard, he would succeed.

a. Were	b. Should	c. If	d. will
---------	-----------	-------	---------

16 - Don't come late or I ----- you.

a. punished	b. had punished	c. will punish	d. had punish
-------------	-----------------	----------------	---------------

17 - If only the doctor had arrived early, he ----- the patient.

a. might save	b. would have saved	c. would save	d. will save
---------------	---------------------	---------------	--------------

18 - If I were you, I would study hard. This is -----

a. promise	b. threat	c. advice	d. present
------------	-----------	-----------	------------

19 - If he helped them, they ----- win.

a. will	b. could	c. can	d. won't
---------	----------	--------	----------

20 - If I were a bird, I ----- fly.

a. will	b. might	c. wont	d. would have
---------	----------	---------	---------------

2 - Rewrite the following sentences:

- 1 - You should study hard. (If I were you)
- 2 - If I were them, I wouldn't come late. (shouldn't)
- 3 - He isn't tall so he can't play basketball. (If)
- 4 - He arrived late so he missed the plane. (If)
- 5 - Perhaps if we see the teacher, we can tell her the truth. (might)
- 6 - Ali didn't study hard so he failed. (If)
- 7 - I didn't say hello because I didn't recognize you (If)
- 8 - Study hard or you will fail. (If)
- 9 - If he had played well, he wouldn't have lost. (so)
- 10 - If he arrives early, he will catch the bus. (Unless)
- 11 - If he had helped me, I wouldn't have failed.. (because)
- 12 - I advise you to do your best. (If)
- 13 - If I were them, I wouldn't sell the car. (shouldn't)
- 14 - If they don't play well, they will lose. (Unless)
- 15 - If he played well, he would win (Were/Should)

3 - Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about ONE of the following:

1 - The importance of the internet.

2 - A good friend.



Animal stories

Lessons (1-2)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
animal	حيوان	summary	ملخص	wise	حكيم
stories	قصص	collect	يجمع	hungry	جائع
moral	مغزي - هدف	food	طعام	goose	وزة
give advice	يعطى نصيحة	grass	عشب	golden	ذهبي
Greek	يوناني	content	سعيد - راضى	eggs	بيض
ancient	قديم	foolish	أحمق	farmer	فلاح
prepare for	يعد - يجهز	hard	صعب	laid	يضع
future	المستقبل	winter	الشتاء	yellow	أصفر
relax	يسترخى	refuse	يرفض	pick up	يلتقط

kill	يقتل	think about	يفكر في	metal	معدن
ant	نملة	enough	كاف	decide to	يقرر
grasshopper	جرادة	spring	الربيع	find out	يكشف
summer	الصيف	remember	يتذكر	the same	نفس
however	برغم ذلك	market	السوق	sell – sold	بيع
greedy	طماع	inside	بداخل	outside	خارج
message	رساله	encourage	يشجع	keep	يربي
Lessons (1-2)					
word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
describe	يصف	worried	قلق	so close	قريب من
wonderful	رائع	surprised	مندهش	stick	عصا
terrible	سيء	unkind	غير طيب	oh dear	يا الهى
believe	يعتقد	information	معلومات	hurt	يؤذي
feel	يشعر	snake	ثعبان	inside	بداخل
geese	وز	escape	يهرب	excuse me	معذرة – لو سمحت
trip	رحلة	leave	يغادر	money	مال – نقود
be away	يبعد – يسافر	car park	موقف السيارات	copy	ينسخ – نسخ
on holiday	في أجازة	slowly	ببطء	go for a ride	يذهب لركوب الدراجة
closed	مغلق	move past	يمر أمام	contents	محتويات
soldier	جندي	famous	مشهور	adventure	مغامرة
equipment	معدات	discovery	يكشف	snow	جليد

Definitions

borrow	يستعير – يستلف	take something from someone, then return it.
terrible	سيء	very bad
greedy	طماع	wanting more than you need.
goose	وزة	a bird that lives near water.
golden	ذهبي	made of gold
enough	كاف	as much as is necessary
wise	حكيم	able to give good advice
content	راضي – سعيد	happy

Function Box

Responding to news ما نقوله عند سماع أي خبر	
⇒How wonderful! /what good new!	□ عند سماع أخبار جيدة
⇒Really! I can't believe it!	good news
⇒Oh dear! /what bad news	□ عند سماع أخبار سيئة
⇒Oh no!	bad news
⇒How terrible!	

Stop Here!

<i>goose</i>	<i>geese</i>
<i>wise</i>	<i>foolish</i>
<i>greedy</i>	<i>satisfied</i>
<i>inside</i>	<i>outside</i>
<i>How wonderful!</i>	<i>How terrible!</i>
<i>lazy</i>	<i>active</i>
<i>refuse</i>	<i>agree</i>
<i>refuse</i>	<i>rubbish / litter</i>
<i>remember</i>	<i>forget</i>

Language Notes

1 - content *صفة بمعنى سعيد* * **contents** *محتويات*

⇒ You look very content.

⇒ Look at the contents of the book.

2 - refuse *يرفض* * **refuse = rubbish** *قمامة*

⇒ My uncle refuses to smoke.

⇒ The farmer puts all the farm refuse in a large bin.

3 - collect food for *يجمع طعام لـ*

⇒ The ant collected food for the winter.

4 - look very + *صفة ... يبدو*

⇒ The Grasshopper looked very content.

5 - sat in the sun *جلس في الشمس*

⇒ They sat in the sun yesterday.

6 - It is + *مصدر + to + صفة*

⇒ It is hard to find food in winter.

7 - enough + *مصدر + to + اسم*

⇒ The ant had enough food to eat.

8 - golden *ذهبي = made of gold.*

⇒ This is a golden ring. It is made of gold.

9 - as + *صفة + as = the same*

⇒ He is as old as his friend, they have the same age.

10 - made of *مصنوع من مادة لم تتغير*

made from *مصنوع من مادة أو أكثر وتغيرت*

made in *صنع في*

made by *صنع بواسطة*

⇒ The ring is made of gold.

⇒ Paper is made from trees.

⇒ Cars are made in Cairo.

11 - on holiday في أجازة

⇒ I have been on holiday for a week.

12 - go for a ride = go riding

⇒ We will go for a ride.

⇒ He will go riding.

13 - take back يعيد

⇒ They took the snake back.

Reading Text

1- The Ant and the Grasshopper

It was summer and Ant was collecting food for the winter. Grasshopper looked very content as he sat in the sun. Grasshopper hadn't done any work all week.

"Don't be foolish," said Ant. "You know that it's hard to find food in winter. What could you do if you didn't have any food?" "It's still summer!" said Grasshopper. "I refuse to think about winter yet!"

When the winter came, Ant had found enough food to eat until spring. Grasshopper remembered Ant's wise words, but he was very hungry.

2- The Goose and the Golden Eggs

One day, a farmer found that his goose had laid a yellow egg. When he picked it up, it was as heavy as metal and he thought it was bad. He decided to take it home, and he soon found out that the egg was made of gold! Every morning, the same thing happened. The farmer soon became very rich. He sold all the golden eggs at the market. However, the farmer soon became greedy. He thought that there must be a lot of golden eggs inside the goose, so he killed it. When he had killed the goose, he found that there were no eggs inside it.

Tapscript

Boy 1: Hello Amir! I haven't seen you for a long time!

Amir: No, I've been away on holiday. I've only just come back.

Boy 1: How was the trip?

Amir: It was great. But it didn't start very well!

Boy 1: Why? What happened?

Amir: Well, on our first day, we decided to go to the zoo, but we found out that it had Closed an hour before we got there.

Boy 1: Oh no!

Amir: Yes, a snake had escaped and nobody knew where it was.

Boy 1: How terrible!

Amir: Then, when we were leaving the zoo car park, we saw the snake!

Boy 1: Really? I can't believe it!

Amir: It looked at us and moved very slowly past our car. I had never seen a snake so close before!

Boy 1: How wonderful!

Amir: But then a lot of men from the zoo arrived with sticks.

Boy 1: Oh dear!

Amir: They didn't hurt the snake and soon they took it back inside the zoo.

Boy 1: I'm very happy to hear that!

Exercise on Vocabulary

1 - Write what you would say:

1. You want to borrow your friend's camera.
2. You borrowed your friend's phone and broke it.
3. Your friend has passed his exam.
4. You heard that your uncle had an accident.
5. Your sister has had a new baby.

2 - Choose the correct answer:

1- A story with a moral has a -----

a. message	b. sad ending	c. happy ending	d. no ending
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2 - If you feel content, you are -----

a. sad	b. angry	c. scared	d. happy
--------	----------	-----------	----------

3 - If you have enough water, you are-----

a. thirsty	b. not thirsty	c. hungry	d. not hungry
------------	----------------	-----------	---------------

4 - It is a good idea to ask a wise person for -----

a. food	b. wonders	c. money	d. advice
---------	------------	----------	-----------

5 - Shaimaa did not like the film. She thought it was -----

a. terrible	b. very good	c. interesting	d. exciting
-------------	--------------	----------------	-------------

6 - Marwan asked to ----- Mustafa's phone so that he could call his mother.

a. lend	b. borrow	c. steal	d. solve
---------	-----------	----------	----------

7 - Robbers are very----- people. They always want to steal more money.

a. brave	b. greedy	c. honest	d. clever
----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

8 - I saw a beautiful white -----near the lake.

a. goose	b. fish	c. apple	d. lion
----------	---------	----------	---------

9 - Khadeeja was very upset after she lost her----- necklace.

a. wooden	b. paper	c. golden	d. iron
-----------	----------	-----------	---------

10 - There was a storm yesterday and now they can't find a ship. - How -----!

a. wonderful	b. great	c. good	d. terrible
--------------	----------	---------	-------------

11 - Small children are sometimes----- and want more sweets than they can eat.

a. greedy	b. satisfied	c. nice	d. good
-----------	--------------	---------	---------

12 - If you want to----- your friend's laptop, you should ask first.

a. borrow	b. steal	c. rob	d. kill
-----------	----------	--------	---------

13 - My grandmother is very ----- she knows how to help most people who have problems.

a. foolish	b. wise	c. young	d. greedy
------------	---------	----------	-----------

14 - Always ----- for the future.

a. prepare	b. steal	c. kill	d. swim
------------	----------	---------	---------

15 - As much as is necessary -----

a. enough	b. not enough	c. little	d. less
-----------	---------------	-----------	---------

16 - He is able to give good advice as he is -----

a. wide	b. ride	c. lazy	d. wise
---------	---------	---------	---------

17 - The word content means -----

a. happy	b. sad	c. not happy	d. angry
----------	--------	--------------	----------

18 - Made of gold is -----

a. wooden	b. silver	c. golden	d. paper
-----------	-----------	-----------	----------

19 - Wanting more money, food, etc, than you need means -----

a. content	b. satisfied	c. greedy	d. happy
------------	--------------	-----------	----------

20 - A common white water bird is a -----

a. bear	b. rabbit	c. goose	d. rat
---------	-----------	----------	--------

21 - The Ant was ----- food for the winter.

a. collecting	b. cooking	c. buying	d. selling
---------------	------------	-----------	------------

22 - They looked very content as they sat ----- the sun.

a. on	b. at	c. in	d. by
-------	-------	-------	-------

23 - The Grasshopper refused ----- about winter.

a. to think	b. thinking	c. thinks	d. than
-------------	-------------	-----------	---------

24 - A farmer found that his ----- had laid a yellow egg.

a. goose	b. rabbit	c. rat	d. horse
----------	-----------	--------	----------

25 - He decided----- the egg home.

a. taking	b. take	c. to taking	d. to take
-----------	---------	--------------	------------

26 - Books are made----- paper.

a. of	b. from	c. by	d. in
-------	---------	-------	-------

27 - I have been away ----- holiday.

a. by	b. on	c. beyond	d. in
-------	-------	-----------	-------

28 - A snake had ----- and nobody knew where it was.

a. escaped	b. killed	c. died	d. sold
------------	-----------	---------	---------

29 - The snake moved slowly ----- our car.

a. past	b. paste	c. fast	d. must
---------	----------	---------	---------

30 - We will go -----

a. ride	b. to riding	c. for a ride	d. for riding
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31 - The farmer put all the farm----- in a large bin.

a. refuse	b. cows	c. wheat	d. trees
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Grammar

The Past Perfect

ملاحظات عامة على الماضي التام :-

١ - يتكون الماضي التام كالآتي :-

مفعول + had + P.P. + فاعل

⇒ He had done his homework before he watched TV.

⇒ After they had played football, they ate lunch.

٢ - يتم النفي بوضع (not) :-

⇒ He didn't go to the concert because he hadn't booked the ticket.

٣ - في حالة السؤال يكون الشكل كالآتي :-

Had + فاعل + P.P. -----?

⇒ Had they done their homework?

⇒ Had she cooked lunch before going out?

٤ - يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدثان في الماضي . الحدث الذي يحدث أولاً يكون ماضي تام والحدث الثاني يكون ماضي بسيط وذلك مع الروابط الآتية :-

1 - After = As soon as ----- ماضي بسيط ----- ماضي تام

⇒ After he had eaten, he watched TV.

⇒ As soon as she had arrived, they started the party.

2 - Before = By the time ----- ماضي بسيط ----- ماضي تام

⇒ Before they left, they had washed the dishes.

⇒ By the time I reached the station, the train had left.

3 - ماضي تام till / until ماضي بسيط منفي - 3

⇒ He didn't go out until he had taken the money.

⇒ She didn't cook till she had bought her needs.

٥ - يمكن استخدام كلمة (when) ويأتي بعدها ماضي تام ثم ماضي بسيط والعكس ودائماً الحدث الذي يتم أولاً يكون ماضي تام.

⇒ When he arrived, the train had left. □ هنا القطار غادر أولاً ثم وصل هو أي لم يلحق القطار

⇒ When he had arrived, the train left. □ هنا هو وصل أولاً ثم القطار غادر أي أنه لحق القطار

٦ - إذا لم يأتى فاعل بعد (after / before) نضع (V + ing) :-

⇒ After he had done homework, he slept.

= After doing homework, he slept.

⇒ Before she went out, she had helped her mother.

= Before going out, she had helped her mother.

٧ - يمكن استخدام كلمة (Having) بدلاً من كلمة (after) ويأتي بعدها دائماً تصريح ثالث (p.p) :-

⇒ After he had written the letter, he sent it.

⇒ Having written the letter, he sent it.

٨ - يمكن استخدام الماضي التام والماضي البسيط مع because :-

⇒ Basant was upset because he father hadn't phoned her.

٩ - يأتي الماضي التام بعد (سنت / مدة / By)

⇒ By 2010, he had learnt to swim.

⇒ By 7 o'clock this morning, I had done all my jobs.

١٠ - اذا جاء جملتين وطلب استخدام رابط من الروابط السابقة كالآتي :-

First he arrived then they ate lunch. (**After**)

⇒ **After** he had arrived, they ate lunch.

Ali played football, then he returned home. (**Before**)

⇒ **Before** he returned home, he had played football.

Exercise on Grammar

1 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The lesson had already started when he ----- the classroom.

a. entered	b. enter	c. entering	d. had entered
------------	----------	-------------	----------------

2. Reem was upset because her friend----- her.

a. hadn't phoned	b. doesn't phone	c. won't phone	d. phoning
------------------	------------------	----------------	------------

3. Nobody knew about the site because everyone ----- about it.

a. forgets	b. had forgotten	c. forgetting	d. have forgotten
------------	------------------	---------------	-------------------

4. After we ----- the museum, we decide to have lunch.

a. visiting	b. has visited	c. had visited	d. visit
-------------	----------------	----------------	----------

5. Having----- lunch, they left.

a. eat	b. eaten	c. ate	d. eating
--------	----------	--------	-----------

6. Fareeda enjoyed visiting Sohag because she ----- there before.

a. hadn't been	b. have been	c. won't been	d. isn't been
----------------	--------------	---------------	---------------

7. By 2010, I ----- French

a. had learnt	b. have learnt	c. has learnt	d. learn
---------------	----------------	---------------	----------

8. We didn't eat in the restaurant because we ----- already.

a. eating	b. had eaten	c. eat	d. eats
-----------	--------------	--------	---------

9. Before ----- homework, he had had his lunch.

a. do	b. did	c. doing	d. had done
-------	--------	----------	-------------

10. As soon as I had studied, I ----- out.

a. go	b. goes	c. had gone	d. went
-------	---------	-------------	---------

11. He ----- the letter until he had written it.

a. didn't send	b. won't send	c. hadn't sent	d. doesn't send
----------------	---------------	----------------	-----------------

12. ----- I had played football, I studied my lessons.

a. Before	b. Having	c. On	d. After
-----------	-----------	-------	----------

13. ----- watched the match, I went out.

a. Having	b. After	c. Before	d. As soon as
-----------	----------	-----------	---------------

14. ----- 2003, I had learnt to swim.

a. In	b. Since	c. On	d. By
-------	----------	-------	-------

15. I didn't go out ----- taking the money.

a. until	b. till	c. without	d. having
----------	---------	------------	-----------

2 - Rewrite the following sentences:

1. First he watched TV, then he ate lunch. (**After**)
 2. After they had cooked lunch, Ali arrived. (**before**)
 3. As soon as he had arrived, the train left. (**Having**)
 4. They didn't eat. They hadn't bought food. (**because**)
 5. Before he went to school, he had packed his bag. (**After**)
 6. He had a shower then watched TV. (**As soon as**)
 7. Before he read the story, he had borrowed it. (**reading**)
 8. Mona cooked dinner. They ate it. (**After**)
 9. Having written the e-mail, she posted it. (**By the time**)
 10. He didn't go out without taking the money. (**until**)
 11. Ali had left the house before his father came. (**after**)
 12. She didn't buy the books till she had saved money. (**After**)
 13. After he had arrived, they ate lunch. (**then**)
 14. By the time I did my work, I had prepared well. (**before**)
 15. As soon as he had left, his brother came. (**by the time**)
- ## 3 - Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about ONE of the following:

1. a story with a moral.
2. Your favourite sport.



Animal life in the past

Lesson (1-2)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
dinosaurs	ديناصورات	terrible	سيء - فظيع	shine	يسطع - يشرق
live on	يعيش على	disease	مرض	change	يغير
earth	الأرض	theories	نظريات	areas	مناطق
fossils	حفريات	huge	ضخم	need	يحتاج
scientists	علماء	meteorite	نيزك	perhaps	ربما
work out	يحل - يتوصل لـ	hit earth	يضرّب الأرض	rock	صخرة
die out	ينقرض	smoke	دخان	warm	دافئ
show	يبين	dust	تراب	percent	في المائة
kinds of	أنواع من	volcanoes	براكين	space	فضاء
lizard	سحلية	erupt	يثور	different	مختلف
birds	طيور	same	نفس	ideas	أفكار
disappear	يختفي	gas	غاز	stop	يتوقف
suggest	يقترح	atmosphere	غلاف جوي	for example	على سبيل المثال

events	أحداث	both	كلاهما	past	الماضي
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Lesson (3-4)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
cave	كهف	move from	ينتقل من	sheep	أغنام
river	نهر	look for	يبحث عن	hut	كوخ
museum	متحف	archaeologists	علماء الآثار	bones	عظام
history	تاريخ	art	رسم - فن	sew	يخيط
approximately	تقريبا	round	حول	clothes	ملابس
exactly	تماما - بالتحديد	plants	نباتات	skins	جلود
may be	ربما	cold	بارد	pots	أواني
stone	حجر	make fire	يشعل النار	pans	حلل
better at	أفضل في	farming	الزراعة	out of	من
catch animals	يصطاد حيوانات	North Africa	شمال أفريقيا	clay	صلصال
build homes	يبنى منازل	planted	زرع	soup	شوربة
called	يسمى	wheat	القمح	cans	علب
Stone Age	العصر الحجري	keep	يربي - يحفظ	century	قرن
crocodiles	تماسيح	hippo	فرس النهر	lions	الأسود

Definitions

meteorite	a rock which comes from space
theories	ideas we are not sure about
erupted	threw out smoke and fire
die out	stopped living
lizards	animals that look like small crocodiles

Function Box

Giving dates you are not sure of *لستنا متأكدين منها*

⇒ (Dinosaurs lived) about 65 million years ago.	
⇒ (We think that people first lived) maybe 250,000 years ago	
⇒ (I'm going to talk to you about some people who lived) almost 8,000 years ago.	
⇒ In around 8,000 BCE, (people began farming in North Africa)	

Stop Here!

soup	شوربة	soap	صابون
------	-------	------	-------

sure	متأكد	unsure	غير متأكد
wheat	القمح	wait	ينتظر
sew	يخيط	sow	يبذر
skin	جلد طبيعي	leather	جلد صناعي
clothes	ملابس	cloth	قماش
appear	يظهر	disappear	يختفي
weather	الطقس	climate	المناخ
slowly	ببطء	quickly	بسرعة

Language Notes



1 - Live on يعيش في / يتغذى على / يعيش على * live in

🔗 Dinosauars lived on earth 150 million years ago.

🔗 They live in Cairo. □

🔗 Babies live on milk.

2 - work out يحل / يتوصل الى * die out

🔗 Scientists have worked out that dinosauars died out 65 million years ago.

3 - die يموت * die out ينقرض □

🔗 Dinosauars died out many years ago.

4 - kind of نوع من * kind to عطوف على □

🔗 There are many kinds of cars.

🔗 He is kind to the poor.

5 - catch يصطاد / يلحق / يصاب بمرض □

🔗 The boy caught serious disease.

🔗 They can catch fish.

🔗 He didn't catch the bus.

6 - too + صفة □

🔗 The weather was too hot.

7 - stop + مفعول + v + ing

🔗 The dust stopped the sun shining on the earth.

8 - talk to + الشخص + about + الشيء / شخص □

🔗 I am going to talk to you about.

9 - make things with stone يصنع أشياء من الحجارة □

🔗 People learnt to make things with stone.

10 - make fire يشعل النار بهدف الاستخدام □

🔗 They made fire to keep warm.

11 - keep animals يربي حيوانات □

🔗 They keep cows for meat and milk.

12 - make clothes يصنع ملابس □

They used animal skins to make their clothes.

13 - make *يصنع من شيء* **out of**

They made pots and pans out of clay.

14 - century *القرن* * **decade** *عقد* * **millennium** *اللفية*

A period of 100 years is a century.

Reading Text

Dinosaurs

Dinosaurs lived on earth for more than 150 million years. By studying fossils, scientists have worked out that dinosaurs died out about 65 million years ago. The fossils show that there were more than 700 kinds of dinosaurs. We also know that some of today's animals come from dinosaurs, such as lizards and birds.

Why did dinosaurs disappear? Scientists have suggested different ideas, for example, the weather became too hot or too cold, or the dinosaurs caught a terrible disease and died out. There are now some other theories. One theory is that there was a huge meteorite which hit the earth, or perhaps there were a lot of volcanoes.

What would have happened if a huge meteorite had hit the earth? There would have been a lot of smoke and dust. What would have happened if a lot of volcanoes had erupted at the same time? There would have been lots of dust and gas in the atmosphere. Both these events would have stopped the sun shining on the earth for many years. The dinosaurs would have disappeared very quickly.

Some scientists think that the dinosaurs disappeared slowly. The earth was changing and some areas became cooler and drier. Perhaps the dinosaurs could not get the food that they needed. If scientists had been on earth 65 million years ago, they would have seen why the dinosaurs disappeared.

Tapescript

Female guide: Welcome to the history museum. Have you all seen the dinosaurs? Yes?
Children: Yes

Female guide: Good. Now many people ask me, "Did dinosaurs live at the same time as people?" The answer is no! Dinosaurs lived approximately 65 million years ago. Scientists are not sure exactly when people started living on earth. We think that people first lived maybe 250,000 years ago. Today I'm going to talk to you about some people who lived about 8,000 years ago. One of the most important times in history was when people learned to make things with stone. Then they were better at catching animals and could build better homes. This was called the Stone Age. At the beginning of the Stone Age, people moved from place to place. They did this because they needed to look for food.

Girl 1: Where did they live?

Female guide: That's a good question. There weren't any houses then. They lived in caves. Archaeologists have found cave art in different places round the world.

Girl 2: What did they eat?

Female guide: They ate plants and also meat from the animals they caught.

Girl 3: How did they keep warm?

Female guide: They learnt to make fire. Then, in around 8,000 BCE, people began farming in North Africa. They planted wheat and they kept sheep. They began to build huts to live in so they wouldn't have to move around. What else do we know about this time? Well, archaeologists have found animal bones which people used to sew clothes. We know that people used animal skins to make their clothes. These kept them warm. It was perhaps 4,000 BCE when people started making pots and pans out of clay. This meant they could eat different food, like soup.

Girl 4: Did they have cans of soup?

Female guide: No! People couldn't eat soup in cans until some time in the nineteenth century. You can see that life was very different from today



Tapescript (2)

Narrator 1: One

Narrator 2: Hippos can walk and run very fast, but they can't swim. When they move quickly through water, they are walking or pushing themselves off other objects. So the answer is a.

Narrator 1: Two

Narrator 2: Boy lions sleep for longer than girl lions. The girls have to catch the animals to eat, but many boy lions sleep for twenty hours a day. So the answer is c.

Narrator 1: Three

Narrator 2: After it is born, a baby giraffe can stand up after about 30 minutes and can usually run after ten hours. So the answer is b.

Narrator 1: Four

Narrator 2: Zebras can run up to 65 kilometers an hour, so it is very difficult for other animals to catch them. So the answer is c.

Narrator 1: Five

Narrator 2: Crocodiles often wait by rivers with their mouths open when they are hot. It helps them to be cooler. So the answer is a.

Exercise on Vocabulary



1 - Finish the following dialogue:

Ali and Sama are talking about dinosaurs

Ali: (1)-----?

Sama: Dinosaurs lived on earth 150 million years ago.

Ali: Can we see them now?

Sama: (2)----- - They died out.

Ali: (3)-----?

Sama: The fossils show that there were more than 700 kinds of dinosaurs.

Ali: I think they were enormous animals.

Sama: (4)-----

2 - Write what you would say: -

1. You are asked when dinosaurs lived, you are not sure about the date.
2. You ask your friend when people first lived on earth.
3. You ask your teacher when people began farming in North Africa.
4. Your cousin asks you when your school was built.
5. Your teacher asks you for the age of the oldest part of Cairo. This was built around 1000 CE.



3 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. A ----- is a rock which comes from space.

a. meteorite	b. cell	c. shell	d. lion
--------------	---------	----------	---------

2. The ideas we are not sure about are called -----

a. subjects	b. hobbies	c. theories	d. castles
-------------	------------	-------------	------------

3. When a volcano -----, it throws out smoke and fire.

a. erupts	b. sings	c. swims	d. claps
-----------	----------	----------	----------

4. Stopped living means -----

a. died of	b. died out	c. died on	d. died in
------------	-------------	------------	------------

5. ----- are animals that look like small crocodiles.

a. hippos	b. lizards	c. elephants	d. monkeys
-----------	------------	--------------	------------

6. Dinosaurs are animals which have ----- out.

a. died	b. sat	c. written	d. studied
---------	--------	------------	------------

7. If water is cool, it is not -----

a. wear	b. worn	c. warn	d. warm
---------	---------	---------	---------

8. A meteorite is a rock which comes from -----

a. space	b. spice	c. sea	d. ground
----------	----------	--------	-----------

9. If a volcano erupted, you would see smoke and-----

a. water	b. fire	c. fireworks	d. hens
----------	---------	--------------	---------

10. If Aya and Dina both got 95 percent in the exam, they----- it.

a. passed	b. failed	c. lost	d. missed
-----------	-----------	---------	-----------

11. Dust is something which comes from -----

a. earthquakes	b. volcanoes	c. rain	d. sun
----------------	--------------	---------	--------

12. When an animal -----, you will not see it again.

a. dies out	b. bears	c. appears	d. shows
-------------	----------	------------	----------

13. If something probably happened, you think it happened, but you are-----

a. very certain	b. certain	c. sure	d. not sure
-----------------	------------	---------	-------------

14. The Stone -----was about 8,000 years ago.

a. Ago	b. Eagle	c. century	d. Age
--------	----------	------------	--------

15. -----is important because it gives us food to eat.

a. Trade	b. Industry	c. Farming	d. Tourism
----------	-------------	------------	------------

16. We need to protect many of our animals if we don't want them to -----

a. sleep	b. eat	c. live	d. die out
----------	--------	---------	------------

17. Abdou stopped and rested in a ----- when he was climbing the mountain.

a. hotel	b. motel	c. villa	d. cave
----------	----------	----------	---------

18. The fishermen keep their equipment in small wooden----- on the beach.

a. shells	b. Pans	c. huts	d. books
-----------	---------	---------	----------

19. Why did dinosaurs die out? There are different-----

a. theories	b. hobbies	c. subjects	d. bags
-------------	------------	-------------	---------

20. What was the----- of the accident?

a. sword	b. planet	c. cause	d. plant
----------	-----------	----------	----------

21. The ----- of the book was boring, but the end was very exciting.

a. end	b. beginning	c. final	d. finish
--------	--------------	----------	-----------

22. How long did it take them to ----- the Qasr al-Nile Bridge?

a. build	b. buy	c. sell	d. cook
----------	--------	---------	---------

23. Tomorrow's lesson will ----- at half past ten.

a. begins	b. begin	c. began	d. beginning
-----------	----------	----------	--------------

24. This hotel is the tallest----- in the city.

a. building	b. book	c. bridge	d. river
-------------	---------	-----------	----------

25. Hippos live in big-----of 30 or more.

a. groups	b. classes	c. rooms	d. bags
-----------	------------	----------	---------

26. Hippos are large animals with small-----

a. skin	b. heads	c. ears	d. hearts
---------	----------	---------	-----------

27. Hippos eat about 35 kilos of ----- a day.

a. meat	b. grass	c. glass	d. oil
---------	----------	----------	--------

28. People learnt to ----- things with stone.

a. do	b. build	c. make	d. form
-------	----------	---------	---------

29. ----- have found cave art in different places.

a. Doctors	b. Nurses	c. Archaeologists	d. Teachers
------------	-----------	-------------------	-------------

30. People used bones to----- clothes.

a. sew

b. sow

c. sue

d. due

Grammar

If conditions

ملاحظات على حالات الشرط

يوجد ثلاث حالات رئيسية للشرط وهي : -

١ - الحالة الأولى وتعبر عت التوقع او الاحتمال في المستقبل والوعد والتهديد وتتكون كالآتي :-

If --- present simple (مضارع بسيط) ----- will /may/might+ مصدر □

□

☞ If you **play** well, you **will win**. (توقع) □

☞ If he **comes** late, she **will punish** him. (تهديد) □

☞ If they **get** high marks, I **will reward** them. (وعد) □

٢ - الحالة الثانية وتعبر عن الاستحالة في المضارع وتتكون كالآتي :-

If ---- past simple (ماضي بسيط) ----- would /might/could+ مصدر □

□

☞ If he **played** well, he **would win**.

☞ If I **were** you, I **would study** hard.

☞ If I **were** rich, I **would help** them. مستحيل أن يكون غني في الوقت الحالي

معلومة هامة نستخدم التعبير الآتي لأعطاء النصيحة بمعنى (should) :-

If I were you, I would + مصدر ----- = You should

If I were you, I wouldn't + مصدر ----- = you shouldn't

☞ If I **were** you, I **would come** early.

= You should come early.

٣ - الحالة الثالثة وتعبر عن الندم والتمنى في الماضي وتتكون كالآتي :-

If --- past perfect (ماضي تام) --- would/might/could have + p.p □

☞ If they **had played** well, they **would have won**.

☞ If the doctor **had arrived** early, he **would have saved** the patient.

ملاحظات عامة

١ - يمكن استخدام (if) بمعنى اذا أو لو أما كلمة (unless) معناها اذا لم وهي عكسها :-

☞ If he **arrives** early, he **will catch** the bus. (Unless)

☞ **Unless** he **arrives** early, he **won't catch** the bus.

ولاحظ أيضا أن :-

If + انفي = Unless □

🔗 If he **didn't** arrive early, he would miss the bus. (**Unless**)

🔗 **Unless** he arrived early, he would miss the bus.

٢ - يمكن أن تأتي (if) في أول الجملة أو في وسط الجملة :-

🔗 If she studied hard, she would come first.

🔗 She would come first if she studied hard.

٣ - يمكن استخدام كلمة (could) للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة وكلمة (might) للتعبير عن الاحتمال في كل الحالات كالآتي :-

🔗 If he arrives early, he might catch the train. □

🔗 If he had been here yesterday, he could have helped me.

🔗 If they had played well, they might have won the cup.

٤ - إذا جاء جملتين وطلب استخدام (if) فنحول الاثبات لنفي والنفي الى اثبات مع ملاحظة اذا جاء الزمن مضارع نستخدم الحالة الثانية، وإذا جاء الزمن ماضي نستخدم الحالة الثالثة (هام جدا لسؤال الـ Rewrite)

1 - He plays well so he wins the match. (If)

هنا زمن الجملة مضارع لذا سوف نستخدم الحالة الثانية كالآتي :-

🔗 If he didn't play well, he wouldn't win the match.

2 - They didn't arrive early so they missed the train. (If)

هنا زمن الجملة ماضي لذا سوف نستخدم الحالة الثالثة كالآتي :-

🔗 If they had arrived early, they wouldn't have missed the train.

٥ - وإذا جاءت الحالة الثالثة من (if) وطلب استخدام (so) أو (because) فنستخدم الجملتين ماضي بسيط كالآتي :-

🔗 If he had helped me, I wouldn't have failed. (so)

🔗 He didn't help me, so I failed.

٦ - في حالة الاستفهام نستخدم الشكل الآتي :-

1 - What will happen if he studies hard?

2 - What would happen if he studied hard?

3 - What would have happened if he had studied hard?

انتبه جيدا في سؤال الـ (Rewrite) اذا جاءت (so) نبدأ بالجملة الأولى وإذا جاءت (because) نبدأ بالجملة الثانية كالآتي :-

🔗 He didn't get high marks, **because** he didn't study hard. (If)

🔗 If he had studied hard, he would have got high marks.

Stop Here!!

had	الحالة الثانية	would + مصدر □	الحالة الثانية
had + p.p	الحالة الثالثة	would + have □	الحالة الثانية
had had	الحالة الثالثة	would have + p.p □	الحالة الثالثة

Exercise on Grammar



1 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1. If we ----- to the sports club tomorrow, we will phone you.

a. went	b. go	c. goes	d. had gone
2. If I was a small child, I ----- that toy.			
a. will love	b. would love	c. love	d. had loved
3. If I went to England, I ----- go to Cambridge.			
a. will	b. were	c. would	d. had
3. If my uncle----- in England, he would have spoken good English.			
a. lived	b. live	c. lives	d. had lived
4. If I see Ali, I ----- ask him for help.			
a. might	b. were	c. had	d. doesn't
5. If it----- yesterday, we might have gone to the beach.			
a. hadn't rained	b. hasn't rained	c. didn't rain	d. had rained
6. If I -----to the museum, our friends might be there.			
a. go	b. goes	c. had gone	d. gone
7. Haytham would have fresh bread if he -----in a bakery.			
a. works	b. worked	c. had worked	d. work
8. If I -----by the sea, I would have learnt to sail.			
a. live	b. lived	c. living	d. had lived
9. If you go to the desert at night, it ----- quiet.			
a. will be	b. would be	c. be	d. would
10. If you ----- a holiday what would you do?			
a. have	b. had	c. has	d. had had
11. If there hadn't been any buses, how ----- to school?			
a. will you travel	b. would you travel	c. would you have travelled	d. will you travelling
12. If you have enough money, ----- buy a car?			
a. you will	b. will you	c. you would	d. would you
13. If I had free time, I ----- diving every day.			
a. will go	b. could go	c. go	d. would have gone
14. If you -----in some parts of the world, the sea will be rough.			
a. dives	b. dive	c. dived	d. had dived
15. I wouldn't have taken any photos if I ----- my special camera.			
a. didn't take	b. don't take	c. hadn't taken	d. won't take
16. If I ----- the answer, I would have told you.			
a. know	b. knew	c. known	d. had known
17. ----- you study hard, you will fail.			
a. If	b. Unless	c. were	d. Had
18.If I -----more money, I would have helped the poor.			
a. have	b. has	c. had	d. had had
19. If I had found money, I ----- to my father.			
a. will give	b. would give	c. would given	d. would have given

20. What would you have done if it ----- yesterday?

a. rain

b. rains

c. had rained

d. rained

2 - Rewrite the following sentences:

1. I didn't know the answer, so I didn't tell you. (**If**)
2. If they don't play well, they will lose. (**Unless**)
3. I didn't have more money, so I didn't buy the expensive toy. (**If**)
4. He didn't get high marks because he didn't study hard. (**If**)
5. Because my father drove me to school, I arrived on time. (**If**)
6. You should study hard. (**if I were you**)
7. If you didn't arrive early, you would miss the train. (**Unless**)
8. If I were them, I wouldn't sell the car. (**shouldn't**)
9. I am not tall, so I can't play basketball. (**If**)
10. If Ali had played well, he would have won. (**because**)
11. I was tired, therefore I didn't watch the documentary. (**If**)
12. I advise you to do your best. (**If**)
13. He arrived early, so he caught the metro. (**if**)
14. Unless she had cooked, they would have eaten out. (**If**)
15. Study hard or you will fail. (**If**)

3 - Write an e-mail of (7) sentences about ONE of the following:

- Your favourite animal.
- Your visit to the zoo.



Sea Life

Lesson (1-2)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
blog	مدونة	look like	يشبه	swimming	السباحة
	قريب	plants	نباتات	large	كبير
near					
diving	الغطس	together	معا - سويا	intelligent	ذكي
a week	في الاسبوع	in groups	في مجموعات	in front of	أمام
fantastic	رائع	protect	يحمي	poisonous	سام
parts	أجزاء	anywhere	أي مكان	birds	طيور
rough	عالي الامواج	bottom	قاع	fresh	طازج
calm	هاديء	stingray	السمكة اللداغة	bread	الخبز
warm	دافئة	shark	القرش	Mediterranean	البحر المتوسط
snorkelling	السباحة تحت الماء	dolphin	الدولفين	look forward to	يتطلع إلى
coral	مرجان	autumn	الخريف	great!	عظيم
wonderful	رائع	website	موقع	excitement	أثارة
colours	ألوان	special	خاص - مميز	show	يبين

size	حجم	of course	بالطبع	find out	يكتشف
------	-----	-----------	--------	----------	-------

Lesson (3-4)

word	meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning
instructor	معلم - مرشد	a wreck	مكان تحطم - غرق	20 percent	٢٠ %
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	turtles	سلاحف بحرية	kinds	انواع
equipment	معدات	impossible	مستحيل	sailfish	سمكة شراعية
grey	رمادي	hide in	يختبئ في	fastest	الاسرع
frightened	خائف	amazed	مذهول	jump out	يقفز من
behind	خلف	the Red Sea	البحر الاحمر	divers	الغواصين
relax	يسترخي	the world	العالم	burn	يحرق
go away	يُبعد	in fact	في الحقيقة	touch	يلمس
beaches	شواطئ	an hour	في الساعة	fire	نار
ready to	جاهز - مستعد	lay up	يضع - يبيض	in sand	في الرمل
tortoise	سلحفاة	snake	ثعبان	whale	حوت
relief	راحة	desert	الصحراء	wait for	ينتظر

Definitions

coral	very small animals that live together in large groups
instructor	Someone who teaches a sport or practical skill.
stingray	a large flat fish that has a long tail with sharp poisonous points on it
a wreck	a place where a ship wrecked
dolphin	a very intelligent sea animal like a fish with a long grey pointed nose
rough	with strong wind or storms

Function Box

Showing relief	الشعور بالراحة أو الاطمئنان □	Showing excitement	التعبير عن الاثارة
Phew!		Great!	
What a relief!		I can't wait!	
Thank goodness for that!		I'm looking forward to that.	

Stop Here!

near	far
national	international
diving	driving
rough	calm
bottom	top
special	public
in groups	alone

careful	careless
desert	dessert

Language Notes

1 - go diving= go for a dive □ **ايذهب للغطس**

🐠 I go diving three times a month.

2 - of different sizes □ **بأحجام مختلفة**

🐠 The coral is of different sizes.

3 - look like □ **يشبه**

🐠 Corals look like plants.

4 - Live in groups □ **يعيش في مجموعات**

🐠 Hippos live in large groups.

5 - on the way to □ **في الطريق إلى**

🐠 Birds stop here on their way to Africa.

6 - get behind □ **يختبئ خلف**

🐠 If we see a shark, we will get behind a coral.

7 - it is impossible to + مصدر □

🐠 It is impossible to see sharks here.

8 - Look forward to + v-ing □ **أشيء / أفتش**

🐠 I am looking forward to this dive.

9 - for this reason □ **لهذا السبب**

🐠 For this reason, hundreds of fish and animals live there.

10 - jump out of water □ **يقفز من المياه**

🐠 The sailfish can jump out of water.

11 - at 110 kmh □ **بسرعة ١١٠ كم/ساعة**

🐠 It can jump out at 110 kmh.

12 - at the bottom of □ **في قاع**

🐠 Stingrays live at the bottom of the sea.

13 - careful of □ **حريص من**

🐠 Divers should be careful of fire coral.

14 - Lay up to 200 eggs □ **تضع حتى ٢٠٠ بيضة**

🐠 A mother turtle can lay up to 200 eggs in the sand.

١٥ - معلومة هامة :

مع الألعاب الرياضية نستخدم كل من :-

play	football - tennis	مع الألعاب التي بها كره او تلعب بالكرة مثل
go	swimming - snorkelling	مع الألعاب المنتهية ب ing مثل
do	(judo - wrestling - boxing) ing	مع باقي الألعاب والألعاب العنيفة حتى لو اخرها

🐠 Let's play football.

🐠 Let's go snorkelling.

🐠 Let's do judo/ wrestling.

Reading Text

Khaled's blog

I live near Ras Mohammed, which is a famous national park in Egypt. I go diving there two or three times a week. If I had more free time, I could go diving every day!

The Red Sea near here is fantastic. If you dive in some parts of the world, the sea will be rough and cold. Here the water is very calm and warm. If you didn't want to go diving, you could go snorkelling and you could still see a lot of sea life.

The coral here is wonderful. The colours are beautiful and the coral is of different sizes. Did you know that coral looks like plants, but it is very small animals that live together in large groups? The coral is protected, and the sea life is fantastic.

There are fish here that you can't see anywhere else in the world. If you dive to the bottom, you will probably see a stingray. However, if you went to Shark Reef, you might not see a shark. You have to go at the right time of year. You can often see dolphins and they are fun to swim with. Birds also love Ras Mohammed because there are so many fish for them to eat. In autumn, thousands of birds stop here on their way to Africa.

Have a look at my photos. There are hundreds of them on my website. Of course, if I hadn't taken my special camera, I wouldn't have taken any photos under the water.

The Red Sea

The Red Sea is one of the warmest seas in the world. For this reason, hundreds of fish and animals live there. In fact, if we didn't have the Red Sea, the world would have 20 percent fewer kinds of fish. One of the special kinds of fish that live in the Red Sea is the sailfish. This is the fastest fish in the world. It can jump out of the water at 110 kmh. Stingrays also live in the Red Sea. They live in groups of five or six and usually stay at the bottom of the sea. They like it there because other fish can't see them.

There are also more than 40 kinds of sharks. Some of these are up to three metres long, but not all of them are dangerous. You may be surprised to know that some coral can be more dangerous! Divers need to be careful of fire coral. It is called this because if you touch it, it will burn you. Larger animals also live in the Red Sea. Green turtles grow to about 1.5 metres long and live for 23 years or more. If they are in water, they can swim at about 55 kilometres an hour, but they are very slow when they walk on

beaches. They usually only visit beaches every two to four years, when they are ready to lay eggs. A mother turtle can lay up to 200 eggs in the sand.

Tapescript

Tamer: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

Tourists: Good morning.

Tamer: My name is Tamer and I'm your diving instructor for today. Unfortunately Samir, the instructor you had with you yesterday, isn't well so he can't come today. I just want to talk to you for a few minutes before we go on our dive today. So, have you got all your diving equipment with you?

Tourists: Yes, thanks.

Tamer: Good. Let me tell you where we are going today. First we're going to Shark Reef. This is where you could see some grey sharks. Have any of you swum near sharks before?

Tourist 1: No, never.

Tamer: OK, well, if a shark is eating food or it feels frightened, it might not be happy to see you. However, we do not look like a shark's food, so they won't try to eat us! If we see a shark, we will get behind a coral wall and hide. The shark will relax and quickly go away. However, I'm sure we won't see a shark today. It is the wrong time of year.

Tourist 2: Phew! What a relief!

Tourist 3: Thank goodness for that!

Tamer: You will, of course, see a lot of wonderful fish. After Shark Reef, we will move to Yolanda Reef where there is a wreck. It's a very old boat and it has been there a long time. There are thousands of fish to see here and also turtles. Some of the sea life is almost impossible to see because they hide in the coral. Swim near me so that I can show you what to see. Diving isn't dangerous, but you must be careful so remember to watch what I am doing. Near Yolanda Reef there is a fantastic coral garden full of beautifully coloured coral. You will be amazed.

Tourist 1: Great!

Tourist 2: I can't wait!

Tourist 3: I'm really looking forward to this dive.

Tamer: Now any questions? OK, let's go!

Exercise on Vocabulary



1 - Finish the following dialogue:

Some tourists and a diving instructor

Tourist: (1)-----?

Instructor: We are going to Shark Reef.

Tourist: How amazing!

Instructor: Have any of you swum near sharks before?

Tourist: (2)----- It is the first time.

Instructor: Well, listen carefully, you (3)-----

Tourist Ok, we will never come near it. (4)-----?

Instructor: Yes, it is very dangerous to get close a hungry shark.

2 - Write what you would say: -

1 - Your father tells you that you can go to the beach.

2 - The news says that the bad storm has moved away.

3 - Your mother says that your friend can come to your party.

4 - Your father let you buy the phone you want.

5 - You have finished all your exams.

3 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The Red Sea is good for-----

a. diving	b. driving	c. cycling	d. sleeping
-----------	------------	------------	-------------

2. Ras Mohammed is a -----park near the Red Sea.

a. local	b. international	c. national	d. global
----------	------------------	-------------	-----------

3 - People go diving and ----- in the sea.

a. snorkelling	b. singing	c. drawing	d. digining
----------------	------------	------------	-------------

4 - Have you been----- as interesting as Alexandria.

a. any book	b. any hobby	c. anywhere	d. any food
-------------	--------------	-------------	-------------

5 - Don't go diving when the sea is-----

a. clean	b. quiet	c. calm	d. rough
----------	----------	---------	----------

6 - A ----- is a group of animals that live together in large groups.

a. coral	b. comma	c. books	d. wheat
----------	----------	----------	----------

7 - A----- is a big, flat fish that lives at the bottom of the sea.

a. bee	b. shark	c. stingray	d. hippo
--------	----------	-------------	----------

8 - ---- are very intelligent. They often jump out of the water in front of our boat.

a. Dolphins	b. Elephants	c. Lions	d. Horses
-------------	--------------	----------	-----------

9 - The ----- said he saw some beautiful coral under the sea.

a. banker	b. doorman	c. driver	d. diver
-----------	------------	-----------	----------

10 - The best place to see fish is in the old----- of a boat near the island.

a. pool	b. book	c. deck	d. wreck
---------	---------	---------	----------

11 - There was a lot of -----when the tourists saw some dolphins following the boat.

a. shoots	b. shouts	c. cries	d. excitement
-----------	-----------	----------	---------------

12 - Don't worry if you haven't swum before. The ----- will show you what to do.

a. firefighter	b. instructor	c. dentist	d. doctor
----------------	---------------	------------	-----------

13 - It was a----- to hear that nobody was hurt in the accident.

a. belief	b. sadness	c. relief	d. anger
-----------	------------	-----------	----------

14 - That big, flat fish is a -----

a. stingray	b. marlin	c. whale	d. crocodile
-------------	-----------	----------	--------------

15 - We didn't know where to dive before the----- helped us.

a. instructor	b. bellboy	c. singer	d. tailor
---------------	------------	-----------	-----------

16 - When they were diving, they saw the ----- of an old ship.

a. desk	b. disc	c. wreck	d. risk
---------	---------	----------	---------

17 - "Kmh" refers to-----

a. kilometer an hour	b. meter	c. an hour	d. per hour
----------------------	----------	------------	-------------

18 - Sharks are----- sea animals.

a. tame	b. dangerous	c. pet	d. funny
---------	--------------	--------	----------

19 - I ----- diving three times a month.

a. play	b. do	c. go	d. did
---------	-------	-------	--------

20 - Corals look like plants, but they are very small animals that live-----

a. sadly	b. lonely	c. alone	d. together
----------	-----------	----------	-------------

21 - Thousands of birds stop here ----- their way to Africa.

a. in	b. above	c. on	d. among
-------	----------	-------	----------

22 - -----, he lost the last match.

a. Happily	b. Fortunately	c. Unfortunately	d. Luckily
------------	----------------	------------------	------------

23 - We can't go diving without our diving -----

a. book	b. equipment	c. hobbies	d. pens
---------	--------------	------------	---------

24 - We are going to the ----- where we can see some sharks.

a. balcony	b. Toilets	c. Fun Fair	d. Shark Reef
------------	------------	-------------	---------------

25 - Phew! what a -----!

a. relief	b. relieve	c. believe	d. advise
-----------	------------	------------	-----------

26 - Diving is not dangerous, but you must be-----

a. sad	b. careless	c. careful	d. ill
--------	-------------	------------	--------

27 - I am looking forward to----- them.

a. meeting	b. met	c. meet	d. meets
------------	--------	---------	----------

28 - The water is dirty, for this ----- he won't drink it.

a. reason	b. season	c. treasure	d. goodness
-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------

29- The world would have 20----- fewer kinds of fish.

a. percent	b. goals	c. cent	d. send
------------	----------	---------	---------

30 - A mother turtle can -----up to 200 eggs in the sand.

a. lie	b. lay	c. buy	d. sell
--------	--------	--------	---------

Grammar

حالات الشرط مع (if) وتم شرحها في الوحدة الـ (17)

Exercise on Grammar

1 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

1 - If the weather is good today, we will----- snorkelling.

a. go	b. goes	c. going	d. went
-------	---------	----------	---------

2 - If Amr ----- his cousins, he would have given them the photos.

a. visiting	b. had visited	c. visits	d. visited
-------------	----------------	-----------	------------

3 - If he put on weight, he ----- a sport.

a. will do	b. would do	c. does	d. do
------------	-------------	---------	-------

4 - If you ----- off that wall, you would hurt yourself.

a. fallen	b. fell	c. fall	d. fells
-----------	---------	---------	----------

5 - If Sara wins the race, she ----- happy.

a. would be	b. wouldn't be	c. will be	d. won't be
-------------	----------------	------------	-------------

6 - If we ----- the Red Sea, the world would have 20% fewer kinds of fish.

a. don't have	b. didn't have	c. hadn't had	d. had had
---------------	----------------	---------------	------------

7 - If a shark is eating, it ----- not be happy to see you.

a. did	b. would	c. might	d. do
--------	----------	----------	-------

8 - If they ----- the farm, they would see lots of animals.

a. visiting	b. visit	c. visited	d. had visited
-------------	----------	------------	----------------

9 - If they ----- help, I would have given them a hand.

a. need	b. needed	c. had needed	d. needs
---------	-----------	---------------	----------

10 - If I ----- you, I would arrive early.

a. had	b. am	c. were	d. had been
--------	-------	---------	-------------

2 - Rewrite the following sentences:

1 - You ought to arrive early. (If)

2 - Unless she had studied hard, she would have failed. (If)

3 - He didn't win because he was lazy. (If)

4 - If Ali had had time, he would have visited his uncle. (because)

5 - If she had been careful, she wouldn't have made the accident. (so)

6 - If he doesn't play well, he might lose. (Unless)

7 - Arriving early will help you pass. (If)

8 - If he studied hard, he would come first. (Should)

9 - If I were a doctor, I would help you. (Omit if)

10 - If he was rich, he would buy a car. (had)

3 - Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about ONE of the following:

1 - Sea animals.

2 - Water sports.



هذا العمل متاح للجميع **صدقة** جارية على روح **أمي** وأموات المسلمين

وللمزيد تابعونا هنا

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